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The Bombay Gazette.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6526
9th "	ORIENTAL	6284	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
30th "	BENGAL	4651	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9570
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6663	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	11th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,685	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15/

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,551	22nd July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,89[illegible]	29th Aug "

† Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

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Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

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Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

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BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
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PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
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General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 29th of June, 1904.

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PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Ans. 12. Bombay and Poona.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 4, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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SUFFERERS FROM

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, Premature Senility, the various Phases of Perverted Life, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Spermatorrhœa, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gleet, Cystitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, Spinal Nervous and other Diseases have been successfully cured for the last several years by Electricity and Advanced Therapeutics after different forms of Drug treatment had failed. For full particulars see or write to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INST., 13th Forbes Street, Fort.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT, & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co,	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Gawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karachee,	Rangoon,	Nuwera Eliya.	Mombassa
Assamar Pottas.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives the same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,83,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p.a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	38 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 18	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being then free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
9 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	"	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	"	400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

ORDERS executed on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles: also for Napth Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 28,

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1-8	=	+ 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	=	+ 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26	=	1-8
Spot in New York	55 5-8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Parisjcheques	25·20 1-2	=	do
Berlin	20·40 1-4	=	do
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1-4	per cent =	do
6 " " "	2 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	3 1-8	per cent =	do

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 11 3-16. M.J., quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 32 1-2 J.-A. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 J.-A. sellers } steady
Brown 30 J.-A. done

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 33 J.-A. done steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·26 + 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed easier.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5·33	5·37	5·22
— 7	— 7	— 5
Sept-Oct	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·41	5·28	5·21
— 4	— 3	— 3
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·18	5·17	5·17
— 3	— 3	— 3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	4,000

In New York—

Spot	10·35 — 40
Futures, month of July	10·33 — 41
Do. do. December	9·52 — 18

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-4 — 1-4
Futures, month of Sept.	9·31 — 20
Do. do. Dec.	9·31 — 16
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 72 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 28th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	5,532 bales.
Wheat	27,305 cwts.
Linseed	40,180 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	24,413 "
Gingellyseed	5,473 "
Poppyseed	6,875 "
Groundnuts	200 "
Castorseed	16,348 "
Rice	10,771 "
Myrabollams	4,212 "
Cottonseed	4,536 "
Mowraseed	2,951 "
Gram	2,182 "
Joowar	12,261 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.			1s. 3 31-32d,
Bank Demand			1s. 4d
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s. 4 5-32d to 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 1-4 to 7-32d,
French Francs	8 do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	187 1-2
Japan	30 do	do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		98-2
1st Settlement	30th June	98-2
2nd do.	1st August	97-12

Money Market Tone.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Linseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 9 6	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 15 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 8 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 7 0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet		
Ready	20 8 0	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs 27
Club, No. 1	Rs 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 4,000
Imports	do 10,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·88	5·82	5·67
— 5	— 5	— 5
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·36	5·21	5·16
— 5	— 5	— 5
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·13	5·12	5·12
— 5	— 5	— 5

COTTON.—Tone Dull.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	pull
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2½ per cent Consols	90 1-8
3 percent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3½ per cent Rupee Papers	85 5 16
Bar Silver	26 1-16

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the Tapti Mills Company—Ardeser H Dand Co.

Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett—Petition.

For Consent Decree.

130-04—Madhavjee V—Jairam Laljee vs Heerbai widow and another—Ardeser H D and Co.

523-98—Little and Co—Munilal Wadilal and another vs Dewchand and others—M J and M Payne and Co and D D Ramer.

521-03—Mulla and M—Jamnabai widow vs Jadavjee Mooljee—Mulji D and K.

137-04—Kanga and P—Veljee Hariram and another vs Viram Halsey and another—Smetham B and N.

For an Ex parte Decree.

191-04—Thakurdas and C—Shapurjee Barjorjee Broacha vs Chunilal Sakolchand—Bhaishunkar K and G—for discharge.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

535-03—Karga and P—Nowrojee Manekjee Patel vs Ardeser Cursetjee Banajia and another—Kanga and P—For decree absolute.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessowjee Assur vs The G I P Ry Co—Little and Co—Part heard

Short Causes.

169-04—J P Dastur—Barjorjee Cawasjee Postwala vs Luxmidas Mathuradas and another—Payne and Co

296-04—B Raghavayya—Rukmal Bedkarasan and another vs Laxmidas Shrikesondas—Wadia G and Co

Long Causes.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kahu and another vs Amerchand Madhawji and others Mansukhlal J and A Little and Co—Dissolut and D and Thakurdas and Co—Partly deceased.

Commercial Causes.

248-04—Crawford B and C—Diedrick Herman Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas Little and Co.

270-04—Kanga and P—Madhowpir and Rangopal and others vs Mohunlal Hurjairai—Payne and Co

Long Causes.

825-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotam Ardeser H D and Co

298-82—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbujdas Gordhundas vs Muncheshaw Chothia and another—Wadia and Co.

105-04—Hiraid D—Vajeram Jakheram Dewan vs Purshotamdas Jamnadas—M B Chothia

151-03—Payne and Co—Kikia Khoshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

889-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

352-04—Mulla and M—Rajabally R. Lakhdhir vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V

677-03—Ranga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-1991803—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehangihr and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALKER—June 27, at her residence 1, Khetwady Main Road, Rebekah, wife of S. B. Walker aged 43 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUERDEN—June 16, at Peshawar, the wife of C Cuerden Staff Sergeant, Military Works Services, of a daughter.

TALBOT—June 18, at Mandalay, the wife of A R Talbot, Inspector, P C A, of a son.

DEATH.

HEBBERD—June 25, at the Bowring Civil Hospital, Bangalore, Richard Henry Hebberd, Superintendent of Post Offices, Bangalore Division, aged 42 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-24m. 1-3a. Low water, 6-3m., 7-2a
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—Sittaram Sumbhoo, a Hindu maiee, while attempting to cross the railway line near the Grant Road station at a quarter to 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, was knocked down by the engine of a train from Colaba. He received injuries to his head and right forearm. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the arm was amputated. He died yesterday morning.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—On Tuesday afternoon three Hindu labourers were engaged in clearing grain in the godown belonging to Societa Collonello Italiano when two tiers of bags of grain from a stack collapsed and fell on them. They were extricated from their plight by other labourers and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where one of them named, Govind Yessoo, aged forty died last night.—KeshaShewdas a labourer aged thirty while at work in the godown of one Veiji Lukhmidas at Surat Street on Tuesday was injured by three bags of grain falling on him from a stack. He sustained a fracture of the shin bone which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—In Kicka street, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Shantidas Khemchund, a Hindoo, aged twenty-one years. The evidence showed that the deceased arrived in Bombay two months and a half ago from his native country for treatment, as he was suffering from consumption, and put up with his sister in Kicka Street. He appeared to be tired of life as he often used to run away from the house. He was missed from home on Tuesday morning and on a search being made his body was found in a well at the rear of the house. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY'S CENTENARY.—The Honorary Secretary has received the following contributions to the Centenary Celebration Fund from members of the Society. Rs. 50 from his Excellency Lord Lamington and Messrs. Veerchand Deepchand C I E., R K. Dadachanjee and Framroz Ardesir Vakeel. Rs. 25 from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, K. C. I. E., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Messrs. Camrudin Amiruddin, Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, J. Majima, A. McKenzie, W. T. Morison I. C. S., G. D. Marston, Rao Bahadur Balwantrao Bhuskute, Messrs Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, A. M. T Jackson I. C. S., Shrimant Narayanrao Ghorpade Chief of Ichalkaranji, Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dixit, Miss M. E. Chubb, Messrs Trikamdas Laijee, M. P. Kharaghat, I. C. S., J. G. Covernton, Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai and Lt. Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S.

THE RIGHT OF A MAHOMEDAN MOTHER TO HER CHILDREN.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, heard the petition of Bai Ayshabai, applying for revision of an order passed by Mr. Kursondas Chubbildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 28th January last, acquitting the respondent Kasum bin Mahomed, of the charge of refusing to maintain Hanifabai, a minor, now in the custody of the petitioner praying further that the order may be amended by awarding a suitable maintenance for Hanifabai and by increasing the amount. Rs. 6 per mensem as regards an other minor named Khatubai. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the petitioner: and Mr. H. C. Coyajee for the opponent.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment of the Court, said: This was an application made to the Third Presidency Magistrate by Bai Ayashabai, under section 488, Criminal Procedure Code, charging one Kasum bin Mahomed with refusal or neglect to maintain his two daughters who were in the custody of the applicant. The facts under which the application was made are these. Bai Ayashabai was the wife of Kasum Muhamed, and was divorced about two or three months before the application to the magistrate was made. There were four children by the marriage, and the application was as regards two of them. The Magistrate passed an order for the Maintenance of one of those two, but dismissed the complaint as to the other child, who is a girl of nine years. According to the Mahomedan law, the mother is entitled to the custody of the child till the child reaches the age of puberty. Before the Magistrate, the accused contended that, as the mother had the custody of the children, he was not bound to maintain them, but was willing to maintain them if the children were made over to him. The Magistrate has allowed this contention to prevail as to the girl Hanifa, because, in his opinion, there has been no neglected or refusal on the part of the accused to maintain the girl. According to the Mahomedan law, a mother is entitled to the custody of her children even where she has been divorced by her husband, but that does not relieve the father from the obligation of maintaining the children. The law intends that the mother ought to have the custody of girls until they reach the age of puberty, because till then they require her nurture and care, the law does not impose upon the mother the obligation of maintaining the children because she keeps them in her custody as she is entitled to do. We think the Magistrate has misapplied the law applicable to the parties in this case. The conduct of the father, therefore, in the present case, amounts to refusal or neglect within the meaning of section 488, Criminal Procedure Code. For these reasons, we must set aside the order of the third Presidency Magistrate as to the girl Hanifa and send the case back to him to fix the proper amount of maintenance payable to the mother on account of the said girl. It has been represented to us that the child is now in the custody of the father. How the father has now come to have the custody of the child is a question to which it is not necessary for us to go. At the time the complaint was filed the girl was in the mother's custody, and the mother had a right to enforce the payment of maintenance against the father.

WAGHRIE THIEVES IN BOMBAY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Williamson charged Geoga Becher and twenty-six other Kathiawari Waghries with being numbers of a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing house-breaking and theft under section 401 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate, in the course of his decision, said the accused were Kathiawari Waghries who were generally known as professional beggars and thieves. It seemed that the recently several burglaries were committed in suburbs of Bombay and the robbers used to attack the inmates of the house if they happened to be disturbed and gave pursuit, and used always to make good their escape. Recently a theft was committed at Coorla and a Waghrie named Moti was arrested. He gave information to the police and pointed out a house in Madanpoora, which was occupied by the accused. The police raided the place and discovered a lot of miscellaneous property from the rooms and also implements of house-breaking and thick bamboo sticks, some of them with iron hooks. Fifteen complainants had came forward and identified the articles found in the house as part of their stolen property. These complainants were residents of Bandora, Coorla, Mahim, Matunga, Dharavie and Tardeo. Two of the Waghries who were examined as witnesses, had admitted that they used to go out each night regularly in small bands to commit burglaries and the booty was divided amongst the robbers. The proceeds of the booty were spent in drinking and gambling. After dealing with the evidence at some length, his Worship held that the charge was conclusively proved against all the accused and sentenced each of them to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate took this opportunity of congratulating Superintendent Williamson and other police officers concerned in the case, on having so successfully put down this gang of robbers who had become a terror and nuisance to the inhabitants of the suburbs of Bombay

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was commenced before his lordship and the same Special Jury.

THE MURDER OF A BORAH.

Abdul Huseo, a Memon, was charged with committing the murder of a Borah named Jivaji Nathubhai on the 28th March last, in a place called Lakri Bazar. The Hon. Mr. Scoy, Advocate General, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Justom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. T. G. Dawson, foreman.

Mr. J. A. Lord	Mr. J. E. Addyman
Mr. Dadabhai K. Kateli	Mr. J. R. Tickell
Mr. W. H. Brady	Mr. S. M. McCausland
Mr. J. Latimer	Mr. Jehabhai Wadji

Yushufali Sulemanji, the Borah, whose cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose, was further cross-examined by Mr. Davar. Witness said the police brought to him the accused while he was sitting in a tea-shop.

Replying to questions put by the Judge, witness said, he informed the police that he believed, or it struck him, that accused was the man who had committed the assault, and he had seen struggling with the Borah. He said he had observed the man distinctly. He drew the Ghati Havildar's attention to the fact that accused had not the same clothes on him then as he had when he had seen him fighting with the Borah.

Jiwaji Kasamji, a Borah sweetmeat seller, residing at Khara Talao, said he was with the last witness at about two o'clock on Taboot Day; he heard people shouting. He went to the window and looked out. He saw people running in frights in all directions. He observed two persons, a Borah and a Memon, struggling with each other in the Lakri Bazar Lane. The struggle lasted for about five or seven minutes. The Memon was the accused. The Borah's head was lowered, and he was injured. The Borah ran up in witness's direction, while the accused ran away in the opposite one. One hand of the Borah was on his neck, the other was on his abdomen blood was flowing from both parts of the body, and he was crying out "Mari Gio", viz., "I am Dying." Witness shouted out to him to go to the police chowkey at the corner. In the struggle, the accused's face was towards the witness, and the Borah's back. At the time of running away, the Bora'h face was towards witness, and the accused's back.

Mr. Davar said it was unfortunate the last witness was in Court while the above evidence was given by this witness, as he intended to further cross-examine the last witness on several points. This witness had not been called before the Magistrate, and counsel did dot know the points on which he was going to give evidence; otherwise, he would have cross-examined the last witness on them all.

The Advocate-General said his learned friend was at liberty to call whichever witness he pleased, without assigning reasons. He had no objection to offer on that score.

The Judge: Oh, Mr. Davar, we will arrive at the truth some way or other.

Mr. Davar: No doubt, your Lordship will.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said the police told him that he would have to give evidence in the case. Witness went to Amreli near Surat, his native country as he was ill.

Cross examined by Mr. Davar witness said twice he saw the accused strike the Borah on the neck and once in the abdomen. If Yushufali had stated to the Coroner that the tenant of the room (Jivaji the witness) in which he was seated on a swing and came to the window two minutes after the struggle was over it was not true He called witness out saying a Borah had been struck and he went to the window. If Yushufali stated before the Magistrate that shortly after he said there was a disturbance Jiwaji came to the window and at that time the accused was running away—it was not true. Nor was it true that two minutes after the struggle was over, he came.

Mr. Davar recalled Yushufali and cross examined him further. Witness said he would not say that the statements he had made before the Magistrate and the Coroner regarding Jiwaji's coming to the window late after the struggle was over were untrue. He did not remember what he had said.

Mr. Davar: Then how could you remember what happened on Taboot Day, if you can't remember what you said afterwards before the Coroner and before the Magistrate still later?

Witness: Because I had seen the incident with my own eyes.

Mr. Davar: And this is what you have uttered with your own tongue.

Mr. Davar put in certified extracts from witness's evidence before the Coroner and the Magistrate bearing on the points.

Valiji Musaji, keeper of a bagatelle table, was examined about the disturbance.

Cross-examined, witness denied that he had been convicted several times for keeping gaming houses.

Mr. Davar: Are you known as Valia "Pehlwan" (Valia, the strong man)?

Witness: Do I look like a "Pehlwan"?

The Judge: No, Mr. Davar, he does not look like one.

Witness denied having said before the Coroner that he saw wounds inflicted on the left shoulder and left breast.—Mr. Davar put in certified extracts to prove that he did say this.

Khanbhai Yushufali, another Borah eye-witness, who said he was a seller of mutton-balls, was examined by the Advocate-General.

Witness denied, in his cross-examination, that he knew Mr. Boyce, pleader, or that he was manager to a gambling-house belonging to Valiji Musaji. He also denied he was ever convicted or fined on charges of theft and receiving stolen property, and there were two accomplices with him in the case. There was nothing strange in all the witnesses in the case being Borahs. He had stated what he had seen. He could not say why so many Borahs did not rescue the Borah who was assaulted. Witness did not know the Borah was stabbed at the time. He did tell the Coroner he had seen wounds inflicted on the neck and the abdomen. He did not tell the Coroner that he did not see the accused stab the Borah.

Mr Davar put in an extract from the Coroner's record.

Sub Inspector John Hassan, who was on duty in the section in which the occurrence took place, said he made over the inquiry of the case to Inspector Sullivan, the officer in charge of the section. He was on duty there for the Mohurrum only.

Rahatyarkhan, detective havildar who arrested the accused on information received from Abdulali, the Borah witness, was examined.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, produced the dying deposition of the injured man, which he had recorded in the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and which had been interpreted to him by Mr. Dharamchand Ramchand, a summons, clerk, who occasionally acted as interpreter.

Jemedar Mahomed Bandumia having stated the result of the search he had made, the trial was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. C. Co.'s steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay from Aden, on Saturday next, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Tyson, Mr F P	Drionan, Mr G
Weldon, Capt B de W	Hey, Mr G de la
Wallace, Capt W B	Thornton, Mr and Mrs
Kendall-Channer, Capt and Mrs and Infant	2 infants

FROM MARSEILLES.

Macdonald, Mr A	Ogilvie, Lt G D
Hardy, Major T H and Mrs	Walford, Mr F
	Sandford, Capt G B
Brown, Mr Emslie	Howrie, Mr F W
Taylor, Mr G Hultons	Bell, Lt W
Orr, Capt J L	Wilson, Lt W A
Mackay, Mr A A	Arbuthnot, Mr H E
Whigham, Lt J C	Malloch, Lt C H
Weddle, Mr	Murphy, Mr M J
Wilson, Mr A D	Sutherland, Mr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Smith, Mr J G	Russell, Mr Justice.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	17
D Chetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	10	8	64
Total plague deaths to date	276,145	223,128	
Same date last year	9	14	85

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held at the Council Hall of the Municipality yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey presiding. There were also present Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jaferbhai Rahimtula, Mr. James MacDonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. W. L. Harvey Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia Secretary.

MOTA MANDIR WATER SUPPLY.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Secretary from Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors, writing with reference to the Secretary's letter communicating to them the orders passed in Standing Committee resolution that their client, Mr. Mukandram Harprasad, Mconim of the Mota Mandir, has been since informed by the Municipal authorities that no water connection would be granted to the Mandir unless all the water taxes due, which are in dispute on account of their having been levied on valuation, are paid up; that the demand for the disputed taxes is unjust; and that at most their client can be compelled to pay only the compounded charges levied hitherto. Requesting that the Standing Committee may be moved "to issue orders for supplying a water connection to the Mandir premises without insisting upon the payment of the said water taxes."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Committee considered the following report of their Sub-Committee regarding the set-back of a house in Nishanpada Road :—

The Sub-Committee, appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 2824, dated the 23rd October 1903 (and reconstituted by Resolution No. 371, dated the 20th April 1904), to report on the question of enforcing the set-back of a house at Nishanpada Road, beg to report that, after careful consideration of the matter and after personal inspection of the house by some members of the Sub-Committee, they concur with the Commissioner that it is not advisable to acquire the set-back of the house in question, to do which it is necessary to purchase the whole property at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000. Not far from the property passes the alignment of the City Improvement Trust's Scheme No. III and perhaps the Trust, after completing the scheme, may lay down small schemes for the improvment of the neighbourhood.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji the report was approved and it was resolved to forward a copy of the same to the Corporation with the recommendation that the Commissioner be informed in reply to his letter to the Corporation that the Corporation do not consider it advisable that the set-back should be acquired.

The Committee then adjourned.

DEFAMATION OF A CHIEF CONSTABLE.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. B. R. HEBLIKAR, first class Magistrate at Mahuda, Kaira District, in December last, convicted Nanalal Muljee of defamation and fined him Rs. 75 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one month. An appeal was made by the accused to Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, but it was dismissed. An application for revision was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty at the High Court on Thursday. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. T. R. Desai, appeared for the accused; and Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment of the Court, said. The allegation against the chief constable, complained of as defamatory, was substantially that he was guilty of incendiarism, in that he set fire to the house of the accused and his brother Mathur, who lived in union. The Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. Padamjee, has dealt in his somewhat perfunctory judgment with only one aspect of the case, namely whether the statements made by the accused in his petition to the District Superintendent of Police were true; and he has held that they were not. But whether these statements are true or not, the defence of the accused being that he made those statements upon information received from others, which he believed to be true, and that he made them for the protection of his own interest.—the material question to try was under exception 8 to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, namely whether the accused made the statements a good faith for the protection of his own interest. That question was distinctly raised at the trial before the magistrate who has dealt with it in his careful judgment, his finding being that the accused has failed to prove good faith. The Additional Sessions Judge ought to have gone into the question instead of contenting himself with his finding upon what was not the real case for the defence. His omission has led to this application before us. Though Mr. Padamjees judgment is defective on this point, we do not think we ought to send the case back to him, since it is competent for us to go into this question to satisfy ourselves whether, in the exercise of our discretion under our revisional jurisdiction, we should interfere with the order of the Additional Sessions Judge confirming the conviction and sentence. We think that the evidence as to good faith is so very meagre, that the Magistrate came to the only conclusion which could reasonably be arrived at upon that evidence. The charge against the chief constable (the complainant) was that he set fire to the house in which the accused and his brother Mathur, lived. The accused's case was that he got the information from his brother Mathur. Mathur denies having given such information, and a witness was cited to show that the information was given by Mathur. That witness Bhalmiya denies and says he knows nothing of the matter. The fire seems to have been nothing serious; it left only a mark and nothing further; and the place was found only a little charred. This is a very suspicious circumstance. Further, the evidence of witnesses who say that they heard the chief constable threatening to set fire to the house of the accused, has been disbelieved by the Magistrate and also by the Additional Sessions Judge. In this state of the case we are not satisfied that there is evidence upon which a court or jury can hot good faith proved. It is substantially a case in which there is no evidence of good faith. Moreover it was the duty of the accused having regard to his previous relations with the chief constable to make careful and proper enquries before rushing to make serious allegations against a police officer of his standing. It appears that Mathur, brother of the accused, had been arrested once for some offence by the chief constable. We accordingly discharge the rule and reject the petition.

A BANIA IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Paterson charged Manilal Dulabbhai and a woman, named Manekbai, with cheating one Javerilal Vandravandas, a clerk in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, in respect of Rs. 1,200. The case for the prosecution was that about ten days ago the accused was introduced to complainant by one Keshavlal, a friend of complainant, and in the course of a conversation that took place, the accused told complainant that if he was desirous of marrying, he had in his mind an eligible girl of the Visa Modh Bania caste. Complainant said such a girl would suit him exactly. The accused said complainant would have to pay Rs. 2,000 to the girl's mother. Complainant considered the amount beyond his means. The accused then dwelt upon the great influence he had with big folks at Ahmedabad and Surat, and said he was worth at least Rs. 1,35,000 and large landed property at Surat. He further informed complainant that a rich Bania of Cambay was anxious to marry the girl and if complainant wanted to win her hand, he should make up his mind as quickly as possible. It was eventually arranged that complainant should pay Rs. 1,200 to the girl's mother on Saturday the 25th instant and Rs. 300 to the girl herself on the wedding day for ornaments. Complainant accordingly withdrew a sum of Rs. 1,200 which stood in his name at the Savings Bank and paid the amount to the two accused on Saturday after taking their signatures on an agreement settling the terms of the marriage. Subsequently complainant wrote to his freinds at Ahmedabad to inquire about the girl. On Tuesday he received a telegram from Ahmedabad informing him that the girl did not belong to the Visa Modh Bania caste. He immediately reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused, but failed to recover from them any portion of the money alleged to have been paid to them by complainant. Both the accused denied having received any money from complainant. The second accused added that she was the mother of the girl, who was to be married to complainant, and they were not Visa Modh Banias, but were Rajkuts by caste. She was instigated by the first accused and complainant's friend Keshavlal to say that she was a Visa Modh Bania. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Northern India. A shallow depression in South West Bengal has intensified slightly and the cyclonic circulation of winds round it is better marked this morning than yesterday, though the wind at Sauger Island is unusually light in force. Moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, showers in North East India, east of the Central Provinces and the interior of Burma. Diamond Island has received 4 1/2 inches, Tavoy, Bassein, and False Point 3, Cuttack 2 1/2, Moulmein two, Sambalpur, and Hazaribagh 1 1/2, Mergui, Akyab, Bhamo, Tezpur, Chaibassa and Balasore one inch. Very high maximum temperatures were recorded yesterday in the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab. Peshawar reports 116 degrees, Rawalpindi 115 1/2, and Sialkot 115. Rain is likely during the next 24 hours on the Burma Coast, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the West Coast, showers in Assam, Bihar, East Central, Provinces and are possible in the east of the United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain A. Bunel, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Bahrein, reports having experienced from latitude 24 degree N. and longitude 60 degree E. fresh monsoon very high sea and heavy S. W. swell, moderating towards the vicinity of Bombay. The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Pasha, Captain J. L. Leftwich, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta via Cast Ports, met with squally weather on the West Coast and heavy swell from Westward and much rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Keplemala. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	18 75	20 09	20 69	14 40
Wednesday, 29th June	0 15	0 05	0 09	0 07
Total	18 90	20 14	20 78	14 47
Total fall to 29th June, '03	22 78	22 35	23 34	26 56
Total fall to 29th June, '02	8 07	11 41	9 92	9 97

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In. Cts.
Wednesday, 29th June	0 14

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 25th June :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	20 51	Viramgam	4 10
Panjoo	18 32	Dabhoe	2 27

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1904.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

"To Rejoice at the defeat of a European Power by Asiatics is not for England a proof of much wisdom or foresight." This observation of Sir Alfred Lyall at the Central Asia Society in May last is made the text of a pamphlet, which is being widely distributed. "The Russo-Japanese War: England's Responsibilities" is its title, and the author styles himself "A Neutral.' He regards it as deplorable that the majority of the British Press should depart from the course of strict neutrality imposed by the weightiest considerations during the War, that the "man in the street" positively gloats over Russian reverses and "swallows every canard manufactured at the numerous centres of Russophobe sentiment." Unfortunately for our Neutral's argument, no such canards have been manufactured, and the only specimens of the bird which have been seen on the wing have invariably been hatched out at St. Petersburg and therefore devoured by no one but Russophiles, to their subsequent regret. No one can gainsay that in one way the defeat of a European Power by Asiatics is a matter for regret. But no one possessing a spirit of fairness can urge that in this particular case Russia is not being punished with as much justice as severity. To say that the whole blame of the present war is not to be laid at Russia's door is idle. The Tsar, personally a lover of peace, would gladly have made any sacrifice, consistent with his empire's honour to avoid the dread arbitrament of war. That statement has never been disputed. But it is to say the least gratuitous, to add that if the Tsar has been ill served by his agents, if halting diplomacy, procrastination and want of foresight marked the relations between Russia and Japan during the critical months preceding the outbreak of hostilities, it does not lie with Englishmen to take up too lofty a standpoint. Had the Tsar banished the arch-conspirator Alexeieff, the man whose duplicity led the country into its present difficulties, or if his Majesty's ministers had insisted on his impeachment, we could have believed in the expressed desire to avoid war. For years Alexeieff was preparing for war, for years he misled his colleagues and utilised national interests to his own benefit. His proper place to-day is in chains with other traitors in Siberia.

Alexeieff was himself misled we are told. That is true. But not to the extent that provides an excuse. He was misled by his own want of perspicacity into the belief that Japan was cowed by Russian bluff and would never take up arms. No one was more surprised than he when they did. A country has to suffer for the errors and misdoings of its representatives. That is why Russia is suffering to-day. It is impossible not to sympathise with a down-trodden, oppressed and over-taxed people, as it is they who will have to provide the sinews of war. But that is not the point. What "a Neutral" desires most is not to enlist our sympathy. His real object is to stir up race prejudice. Here is what he demands to know. "Shall Asia be governed by white or by yellow races?" Can Englishmen regard with equanimity the prospect of a Mongolian Empire, counting five hundred million subjects, armed and organised on the latest European models, established in the North-Eastern Frontiers of British India? This is the ingenuous manner in which the pamphleteer would lead us to transfer our sympathy from Japan to Russia. He tells us that ever since the revolution of 1868, Japan's watchword has been "Asia for the Asiatics," and we are apt to forget that England as well as Russia is a great Asiatic power. We forget nothing of the kind; not even that Japan's cry has never been "Asia for the Asiatics," though if it were it would express a highly commendable aspiration, the more so as she knows full well it will never be realised. But "a Neutral" would alarm us still further. India, he tells us, is very vulnerable on its eastern borders, which are protected by no impenetrable mountain barrier and "history has shown that the impact of Mongolian hordes is not to be resisted." It does not appear to the writer at all strange that we have not been swept out of Asia long ago. Instead, he quotes following absurdity from a Bombay publication: "By the year 2,000 A. D. Europe will be mistress in Asia. So writes Mr. Meredith Townsend, whose spacious theories and sweeping generalisations have put Buckle to shame. We cannot really acquiesce in a prediction so gloomy, when the youngest of Asiatic States is not only engaged in a death struggle with the hugest of European Powers, but has mauled it with a pluck, ability, and determination which make Japan the pride of Asia, if not of all coloured mankind."

We can understand the pamphleteer's sympathy with Russian aspirations, even if he would sign himself "Russophil" and not "a Neutral." For Russia access to warm waters is a condition essential to healthy national life. "Foiled by jealousy of Western Europe in her efforts to obtain ice-free ports nearer home," she turned her attention to the Pacific shores. "After untold sacrifices, after nearly consummating the greatest engineering enterprise of our age, she sees her flag waving for the first time in history over a harbour free from ice." This is very prettily put. It might have been more accurate had the writer introduced a reference to the utterly unscrupulous, deceptive and dishonest methods by which Russia proceeded, if he desired to establish his claim to be considered a neutral. Still Russia has been greatly tempted, and if we had not always been taught to believe that the bear cast envious eyes on India and was always ready to attack and take this country, we should have been the better able to appreciate the fact that, had the possession of a warm water port been a British aspiration, we should have had it though it had cost us infinite blood and treasure. Unfortunately for his purpose "a Neutral" does not employ a reliable lens in his photography. We have for example this snap-shot of St. Petersburg: "The Tsar and his people stand shoulder to shoulder and Russophobes who reckon on internal disturbances will find themselves wofully mistaken." Then again he asks us to believe that the seeds of the present war were sown by British vacillation and weakness. Reasoning by processes such as our writer adopts, it would be easy to prove that Great Britain is culpable for all the calamities which have befallen every other country since the beginning of time and all which are to befall civilised Europe and semi-civilised Asia betwixt now and the crack of doom. We find little fault with his methods, as a whole, however, as they are amusing. But where he endeavours to make capital out of religious prejudices, we most heartily condemn him. No more ill-considered statement was ever penned than this: "A religion, which has had so vital an influence in moulding the history of Russia, has played but a small part in the evolution of New Japan. The only survival of Buddha's lofty creed is the worship of the Imperial dynasty, which symbolises the greatness and aspirations of the race. The force which has made Japan what she is, is an absorbing patriotism, which compels the admiration of her foes. But the noblest qualities may be harmful to mankind if they be not directed by truth and justice." It is lamentable that the writer did not set the closing sentence at the top of his every page.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST PROCEDURE.

MR. DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA, though somewhat subdued in other directions, preserves his role as the stormy petrel of the Improvement Trust. There is a principle which is unimpeachable at the base of his diatribe regarding the sins of omission of Mr. Rebsch, but if every man had his deserts in this respect who among us would escape whipping? It is true that it is an error for the chief official of an Executive Authority to delay the submission of a document to the body he serves until he is prepared to submit a reply thereto, however long that may take. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the fact that procedure of that nature is liable to abuse. But the Improvement Trust is not a parish council nor even a Municipal Corporation where every letter is submitted and referred, again submitted and then probably referred to somebody to supply an answer. We imagine that the procedure followed by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust has in the long run made for the economy of time, despite the seven months' delay in submitting the proposals of the Municipal Health authorities on the housing and improvement questions. When Mr. Rebsch eventually laid the letter of the Municipal Commissioner before the Trustees together with his reply thereto, he stated that pressure of work in other directions had, to his regret, prevented him submitting them earlier. The Board was, however, able to come to an early decision on the subject dealt with in the documents; and it is doubtful if anything would have been gained in that respect had the matter been first put before the Trustees and then postponed until Mr. Rebsch was enabled to submit his views on the question. Certainly, we should have heard nothing about delay in that matter but for the unfortunate discovery, made after the departure of the Chairman on leave, that the new offices recently completed were inadequate to accommodate all the officials of the Trust. Three weeks after Mr. Rebsch had relinquished charge, the acting Chairman drew the attention of the Board to the want of accommodation for the Collectors and when members naturally expressed some amazement, it appeared that correspondence had already passed between the Collectors and the late Chairman on the subject. Though someone had clearly blundered in regard to the building, no information on the subject was given to the Trustees until a month or so ago. To this is due the genesis of the motion, of which notice had first to be given, that all communications should be placed before the Board at the meeting following their receipt. It is obvious that there is something to be said for such procedure, but there are limitations upon it in practice. Probably if the motion had not been associated with reflections upon the late Chairman it would have been accepted, but it was unfortunate that the mover was unable to make it quite clear that his remarks were not intended as a direct personal attack upon an individual who could not be present to defend himself.

NAVAL GIANTS OR PIGMIES?

THE success of the first attack by Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur started in some quarters a discussion as to whether the day of naval leviathans was not over. There was a disposition to conclude somewhat hastily that because a battleship or cruiser might be blown up by a torpedo or a mine and what had cost vast sums to produce be suddenly destroyed, the size of warships had become too great. M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, appears to be among those who have deduced this lesson from the naval operations in the Far East. In the draft of his Budget he expresses regret that the execution of the naval programme of 1901 will leave him but a comparatively small balance to spend on the construction of torpedo boats and other small craft in the ensuing year. He quotes the experience of Russia and Japan both of whom, he observes, have lost great battleships and other vessels from the blows of machines concealed in the water. From this, he concludes that the big vessels are weak before the attack of the "mosquitoes" and that money devoted to the former might be better spent on the latter. That is a view which seems to be supported by a superficial examination of the naval incidents in Far Eastern waters. But as its general acceptance would profoundly affect the naval policy of the Powers, it has not been allowed to pass unchallenged. A writer in the "Temps" exposes the fallacy of M. Pelletan's argument by pointing out that neither the Petropavlosk nor the Hatsuse was destroyed by the blows of small craft but by mines which have proved equally as fatal to smaller craft on both sides. The Japanese torpedo boats in their successful attacks have been supported by the big warships to whose protection they escaped after each raid. Their greatest successes have been in the first surprise attack on Port Arthur and in the latest attack on the repaired Russian ships which lay unable to gain the shelter of the harbour or shake off the Japanese "wasps" attacking under cover of the battleships and armoured cruisers. Moreover, there is the fact that in a great deal of fighting torpedoes have done comparatively small damage and, even when opposing destroyers have come close together, they have not done the mischief that might have been expected. That the majority of the Russian ships after all the hammering they received in the earliest encounters were still in a condition to be repaired within three months and put to sea again is either testimony of the strength of modern naval armour and construction or of the difficulty of naval warfare. Anyhow, the Japanese have not jumped to any conclusions as regards the lessons of the sea fighting and do not intend to cease adding to the number of their battleships and cruisers. The success of a torpedo attack is a matter of uncertainty. Though a vessel may be hit, it would seem to have a greater chance of surviving the shock than of being destroyed. It cannot be said precisely why one ship when struck by a torpedo escapes with damage and another is sent to the bottom; but it is certain that so far the torpedo boat has not proved its power unsupported by a protecting fleet of big vessels. With the further development of the submarine, the naval future may be to the pigmies, but for the present the giants still rule.

PRIVATE letters received from Home indicate the probability of a General Election taking place in the autumn mainly owing to the increasing lethargy among the rank and file of the Unionist Party.

WE are informed that the Inspector-General of Police, Assam, has completed his inquiry into the misconduct of the Silchar Military Police battalion and has inflicted disciplinary punishment. The men have returned to duty.

THE Japanese Government have declared the termination of the special silver currency system in Formosa and henceforth the currency will be on a gold basis. This change is an indirect result of the war, which affords the means of utilising all the Formosan stock of silver.

THE Governor of Afghan Turkistan, Sardar Ghulam Ali Jan, son of the late Amir, is said to be paying special attention to the defences of Mazar-i-Sharif. He has applied to Kabul for more artillery and breech-loading rifles for the garrison, and these are being sent. As he seems to be successful in his civil administration and remits the revenues of the province with marked regularity to Kabul, the Amir willingly complies with his demands for arms. The entrenched position at Mazar-i-Sharif, which Abdur Rahman spent large sums upon, should be finished by this. It blocks the Balkh-Kabul road against a hostile force moving from the north.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent writes:—"Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Dewan, has remedied a defect in the constitution of the Legislative Council. At present the strength of the Council is five officials and three non-officials. The latter under the Rules should form two-fifths of the whole strength and, therefore, two additional members have been appointed, viz., Mr Mahadava Iyer, Under-Secretary, official, and Mr. Sesha Iyer, B.L., non-official. Mr. Vesaraghava Iyengar, Law Professor, has been appointed Council Secretary, vice Mr. Mahadava Iyer. Mr. Sesha Iyer has been a Law Professor for eight years and a Vakil for 12 years. Mr. Mahadava Iyer is capable and conscientious and has been 20 years in service and a Council Secretary for seven years."

THE town of Signa, Florence, the centre of the straw hat industry in Italy, has presented Mr. William Le Queux, the novelist, with a gold commemorative medal and an illuminated address congratulating him on the high honours recently bestowed upon him by the King of Italy.

THE Governorship of Fiji ought to suit Mr. Everard im Thurn to perfection, writes a London contemporary, in view of his enthusiasm for scientific investigation among new and unknown regions. He had quite a merry and zealous time of it during the long period he spent in British Guiana, his work there having been mainly on the Pomeroon and away among the jungles of the north-west portion of the Colony, whose affairs he administered for some years. Some of Mr. im Thurn's lectures on his Guianaese adventures, when he visited London occasionally, were both amusing and startling, but in Ceylon he has been lost, as it were, for there is nothing new there to investigate. In Fiji and among the other South Pacific groups over which he will have control this scientific official will find a lot of virgin ground to work in his spare time.

THE Linguistic Union of the Cote d'Azur is taking the initiative in proposing a new universal language, which it is hoped will have a greater chance of success than either the Volapuk or the Esperanto. The new language is a kind of Latin; but a commercial Latin, easy, so it is said, to learn and to speak. It is asserted that the new language is a simplified form of that formerly spoken by the Roman merchants, who, to facilitate trade, caused it to be taught to the "barbarians" of France, Tunis, and the inhabitants along the Nile, the Rhine, and the Euphrates. The members of the Linguistic Union cannot, of course, see any reason why the new language should not become the language of the civilised world. Their object is worthy of all praise, but in any case universal language projects have a way of languishing irrespective of the praise or censure meted out to them. Still, the old language, which the Roman merchants, in their day of prosperity, caused to be taught to the "barbarians" of commerce may have a better chance than some of the new ones.

THE remarkable scarcity of cod-liver oil during the last few years has led to a serious amount of adulteration, which may probably become permanent. The chemistry of oils is peculiarly complex, and the difficulty of ascertaining the fact, and more particularly the amount, of adulteration is considerable. This is very clearly shown by the discrepancies which occur between any two analyses of the same sample, even when made by throughly competent analysts, and is indeed a matter of common knowledge in the trade. Cod-liver oil is, of course, usually adulterated with some other and cheaper fish oil, although there are cases of adulteration with tasteless and odourless mineral oil. This latter kind of adulteration is, however, generally confined to ordinary fish oils used in manufacture, such as the oils employed in the leather trade. Some of the adulteration of Norwegian cod-liver oil is no doubt effected at the port of shipment, as is evident from the prices paid in these places for certain classes of fish-liver oils, such as those extracted from ling, haddock, coalfish, &c., but it may be questioned whether this admixture damages very much the hygienic value of the oil. But unquestionably further and more harmful adulteration takes place upon this side of the water. We have been accustomed for so long a time to regard cod-liver oil as a standard remedial agent for certain wasting diseases that it is disconcerting to feel any doubt about its genuineness.

FASHIONS IN DEBATE.

FOR rather more than three hundred years the debates in Parliament have been undergoing a steady deterioration. In all that time there has never been a period when they were what they used to be. "Old members of the House of Commons," said a new one, writing the other day, "are usually of opinion that the debates compared with twenty or thirty years ago are now more business-like and less rhetorical than they were." Those old members have a way of their own of letting themselves down. Unfortunately, it appears that while some praise the conversational style as less stilted than the old, "others condemn the new manner as more slipshod." The new manner! When it was first taken notice of—I am now referring to 1570 or thereabouts—the old members of that day talked the matter over, and suggested, among other remedies, that none should be of the House under thirty years of age at least. Then there was the case of poor Thomas Long, a new member unable to speak even in a conversational style—"a very simple man and unfit to serve." Questioned how he came to be elected, Thomas had to confess that he gave the Mayor of Westbury £4 for his place in Queen Bess's Parliament, and straightway the constituents of this aspiring but tongue-tied simpleton were mulcted in a fine of six times the amount. One can imagine the sequel, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Members, new and old, vied with one another to make the debates what they used to be, succeeding so well that in a later generation their monarch was tempted to sigh for a Parliament entirely composed of Thomas Longs. "Studied orations with much eloquence and little matter," said James I., "are fit for the universities where not the subject that is spoken of but the trial of his wit that speaketh is most commendable. On the contrary, in all counsels of Parliament fewest words with most matter do become best." After an interval of three centuries this was said over again less sententiously, by Mr. Balfour a few days ago. If Burns had lived a century or so earlier or a century or so later he might with equal point if not with equal impunity have invited either his fellow countryman the King or his compatriot the Prime Minister to conclude with the lines:—

And may ye better reck the rede
Than ever did th' adviser.

To arrive at the golden age of Parliamentary eloquence one must travel backwards, and keep on travelling backwards, and still travel backwards. The quest, pursued from generation to generation, may seem hopeless, but it should never be abandoned. That a golden age actually existed is indisputable. The tradition may be traced to the days of Folkmotes, and it has never died. By a singular illusion, each generation imagines that it can just remember the happy time. There are men living who talk proudly of the great days of twenty or thirty years ago. Twenty or thirty years ago other men were talking in precisely the same strain of the great days of twenty or thirty years earlier. When Cromwell, or Charles I., or Wolsey invaded the House of Commons to put things to rights the excuse, in effect, was that the debates were not what they used to be. The fault, I need scarcely say, has seldom been that of the debaters, who from time immemorial appear to have been ready with an explanation of how it was that their predecessors were so much more brilliant than themselves. Chatham is supposed to have been something of an orator. Even his contemporaries admit that although more than a little mad the man had genius. But according to those who came after him some of the most glowing passages of his stately rhetoric were kindled, in Grub-street and never illumined the gloom of Parliament at all. "How very unlucky," wrote Burke, presumably after one of his own dinner-bell speeches, that the reputation of a speaker in the House of Commons depends so far less on what he says there than on the account of it in the newspapers." Burke failed to appreciate his mercies. Did he really believe, for instance, that any man's reputation could be enhanced by this kind of thing?—"Mr. Sheridan now rose, and during the space of five hours and forty minutes commanded the attention and admiration of the House by an oration of almost unexampled excellence, uniting the most convincing closeness and accuracy of argument with the most luminous precision and perspicuity of language, and alternately giving force and energy to truth by solid and substantial reasoning and enlightening the most extensive and involved subject with the purest clearness of logic and the brightest splendour of rhetoric."

It must surely have been to the author of this tumid panegyric that Sheridan made his appeal for a merciful neglect—"Pray, don't tell that anecdote. A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter." When Burke blamed the newspapers he was unconsciously setting a fashion that will last for ever or at any rate as long as the debates continue to be otherwise than what they used to be. Ask any old member why the eloquence of twenty or thirty years ago has given place to the conversational style of to-day, and he will tell you that it is owing to the newspapers. Old members have always said so and they have always been convinced that a change for the worse has occurred. Not twenty or thirty but nearly fifty years ago Bagehot commented on the causes of the innovation and came to the conclusion that Demosthenic vehemence was opposed to the spirit of the age. Of old, as he said, when conversation and writing were half rhetorical oratory might be very rhetorical, but now that conversation was very conversational oratory must be a little conversational. Was it ever anything else in the House of Commons? Not twenty, thirty, or even fifty but ninety years ago an old member of that day instructing a novice in the new fashion, informed him that what was wanted nowadays in speeches was an easy flow of sterling plain sense. "The House loves good sense and joking, and nothing else," said Mr. Fowell Buxton, "and the object of its utter aversion is that species of eloquence which is called Philippian." Chesterfield had noted the same innovating tendency in his generation. "Success," he said, "turns more upon manner than matter," and the House would listen to any speaker who could talk so as to give his hearers pleasure. When Pitt was at his zenith old members slightingly compared his lively conversational style with the dignified rhetoric of Chatham just as in latter times Peel's dialectical talent suffered in comparison with the echoes of the noble eloquence of Pitt. "The last of the orators," said Mr. William White writing in the full blaze of the Disraelian noonday, "was Harry Brougham and when he consented to place his light under a coronet oratory in the House of Commons became extinct. Every great debate confirms my impression that though we have many eloquent and effective speakers we have no great orators." Thus summarily, twenty or thirty years ago, did we dismiss our Gladstones, our Brights, our Disraelis, and our Lowes.

What is the moral of these observations? Should we conclude, with Disraeli, that "the country is governed by rhetoric and not by logic, otherwise it would have been erased long ago from the list of leading communities"? Or, with Bagehot, that "grave files of speechless men have always represented the land of England"? Perhaps a negative moral would be the safest, for few things can be more certain than that twenty or thirty years hence members who are now young will be shaking sorrowful heads over the decadence of debate since the spacious days of Arthur and Joseph—days, as we shall then be told, when speeches were speeches, and not mere slipshod conversations like the talk of your latter-day Cecils, your Lloyd-Georges, and your Churchills. Incredible as it may sound to contemporary ears, perhaps ours is the golden age. After all the depreciation of Parliament comes chiefly from those who have the power to make it more efficient. Let them look forward instead of backward—to the apotheosis of twenty or thirty years hence instead of to the eclipsing splendour of twenty or thirty years ago,—and thus they will be able to stand on their dignity. Perhaps, too, they might vary their meditations on the decline of modern eloquence by giving an occassional thought to the homely and sagacious message thrown from a passing steamer to the crowded terrace some years ago—"Why don't you go into the 'Ouse of Commons and do your business?"

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

JAPANESE ENVELOPING MOVES.

PASSES EVACUATED.

THE APPROACHING CONFLICT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin says that the Japanese occupied on the 25th instant, the Motienling, Taeling and Fenshueling Passes and are now engaging the retreating Russians.

It is believed at St. Petersburg that a pitched battle is imminent in the vicinity of Tashichiao where the Russian resistance is centred.

LATER.

General Kuropatkin reports that nine divisions of Japanese Infantry and several brigades of cavalry are now advancing along a front of one hundred and twenty miles. The right wing in the neighbourhood of the Taeling Pass, the left in the neighbourhood of the Fenshueling Pass and the centre near the Motienling Pass.

The occupation of the Passes is the result of their frontal attacks accompanied by flanking movements which threatened to cut off the Russian retreat and compelled the Russians to evacuate the Passes.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 28th June, states that the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Matin" has been interviewing M. DePlehve on the situation. He says that the Minister declared that peace at the present time would be altogether unpopular and that intervention would be regarded as insulting.

Colombo telegrams dated June 27th state :—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Matin" says the Tsar has received from General Kuropatkin a message containing one word "Ldielano," which signifies "It is done." It is not known to what event the General's laconic message refers.

In Russian naval and military circles the fall of Port Arthur is considered only a matter of a couple of weeks. It is generally recognized that the actual assault on the fortress will in the main be an artillery attack, and a terrific one at that.

The war has already cost Russia twenty-five millions sterling, and the daily cost is rising rapidly at Port Arthur. What it contains in ships, guns, munitions, stores and fortifications as stated by officers is worth, at least, another twenty-five millions.

Quantities of stores are being sent north. Seven-thousand cartloads of ammunition and material have gone towards Mukden from Liaoyang.

General Kuropatkin has ordered all the Chinese officials to retire from Mukden.

When the time comes, General Kuropatkin's army will retire from Liaoyang and Mukden to Harbin.

THE COURAGE OF THE ROMANOFFS.

BRAVE, BUT BROKEN-HEARTED.

"Marvellous personal courage is not a striking characteristic of the dynasty of the Romanoffs as it was of the Anglo-Saxon Tudors," is the dictum of a foreign writer. The truth or otherwise of this thinly veiled accusation of cowardice, writes Mr. H. G. Archer in the "St. James' Budget", is well worth studying at the present juncture, when much must depend upon how Nicholas II. is bearing the terrible mortification and anxiety caused by the reverses which his arms have suffered at the beginning of the war, and his ability to withstand the strain in the event of the Japanese following up their initial successes with the infliction of some staggering blow to the grand army now concentrating to repel them. Moreover, there is the oft-repeated rumour that the Tsar intends to place himself at the head of his armies, in accordance with the example set by his ancestors, in which case the inquiry into the courageous attributes of his race will be rendered more pertinent. This inquiry may be restricted to the period covered by modern warfare.

Alexander I., the enlightened opponent of Napoleon, and the Christian philanthropist in his own land, was a brave soldier. At Austerlitz the Emperor exhibited the most courageous personal devotion. He placed himself at the head of the fourth column of the allied army, and constantly remained with the infantry during the whole of the sanguinary conflict. When the fortune of the day turned to the side of the French, the efforts of Alexander were most conspicuous. Thrice, at the head of his Guards, he charged the enemy, and by his gallantry, not only secured the retreat of the remainder of the allied army, but actually saved the greater part of the Russian artillery which he rescued and carried off with him, after it had been captured by the victorious French. During the advance of the Allies to the Rhine, he was in the thick of eight general actions, and unmindful of personal danger, approached every column, animating the officers and men by his presence and example, and by a few energetic words touching the chords which produce the strongest effect on the minds of the Russian soldiers.

At Dresden, Alexander was riding beside Moreau, when that renegade French general had both his legs carried off by a cannon ball. Had their positions been reversed, it was the Tsar who would have suffered. Then, Alexander gave proof of his courage away from the excitement of the battlefield. At great risk he plunged into a river to save a humble subject from drowning, in token of which he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal when he came to London in 1814. Nevertheless, he at last fell a victim to nervous prostration, accentuated by hereditary ailments and the cares and responsibilities of office. Deafness had grown upon him; erysipelas, causing symptoms of insanity, had attacked him; and the terrible flood which overwhelmed St. Petersburg in 1824 nearly broke his heart, and so aggravated the Crimean fever that he never rose from his bed of sickness.

The writer quoted above absolves his successor, Nicholas I, from the charge of cowardice :—He was absolutely ignorant of fear, and could face a band of insurgents with the calm self-possession of a shepherd surveying his bleating sheep. This statement refers to the fact that at the moment of his accession he was called upon to face a formidable military revolt in St. Petersburg in favour of the abdicated heir, Constantine. Many are the stories told with regard to the conduct of the Tsar on that terrible day. On returning from the Place of the Senate, he encountered a detachment of insurgents. "Good day my children" he cried. "Hurrah! Constantine" replied the soldiers. You have mistaken your road, said Nicholas, coldly, pointing in another direction, that is the way to join the traitors. Later in the day, the Emperor openly defied the mutineers in front of his palace, till finally, no peaceable efforts being availing, he ordered the regiments which were faithful to him to fire.

Equally courageous was the conduct of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who exposed himself repeatedly to the insurgents' fire, and to whose resolution in seizing a lighted match, and applying it to a cannon loaded with grape, the favourable result was entirely owing. During the awful cholera epidemic of 1831, when panic-stricken mobs took possession of the capital, and, in their crazy, superstitious ignorance slaughtered the physicians, it was the Emperor alone who restored order, by calling upon them in stern tones to kneel down and propitiate by prayer the wrath of the Almighty.

Those two of Nicholas's sons, namely, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, who took most after their father in person and character, being handsome, wary, cold, and tyrannical, were appointed to command the Russian armies in the Crimea. They proved themselves incompetent leaders and bad strategists, but none disputed their personal bravery at Inkerman and in Sebastopol. Eventually, even the Tsar's fierce courage was vanquished by the anguish of his reverses in the Crimea. It is now no secret that Nicholas I. died by his own hand.

Alexander II. was, to quote Mr. Archibald Forbes, who saw much of him on active service, "a man of real, although quiet and undemonstrative pluck." Before the final tragedy in the Catherine Canal-road, he twice faced attempted assassination with marvellous sangfroid. First, in 1865, when fired at in the summer garden, St. Petersburg, the Emperor behaved with great self-possession and rescued his assailant from the infuriated crowd who would otherwise have strangled him on the spot. Secondly, when shot at again, whilst visiting Paris in 1867, the Tsar and his two sons, though covered with blood from the wounded horse, sat in their carriage as unconcerned as if being made a target for Nihilistic pistols was an everyday incident in their lives.

When the great war of 1877-78 broke out, the Tsar was wretched until he arrived at the front. On September 7, 1877, he witnessed the great attack on Plevna from a rude platform constructed on the field, within range of the Turkish cannon. During the subsequent investment of Osman's great intrenched camp, however, he made a redoubt on the Radischevo ridge his point of observation, simply because it was very close to the enemy's fire. Further, he practically dispensed with guards around his quarters, and when, on conciliatory purposes intent, he took long rides through a country teeming with sullen, well-armed Turkish peasantry, non-combatants only in name, his escort consisted of but two Cossacks. It may be added that no less than twelve members of the house of Romanoff participated in the campaign, and all of them distinguished themselves by their reckless gallantry.

Had it not been for his absolute lack of fear, Alexander II. would have escaped his dreadful fate. Directly the first bomb exploded, his coachman whipped up the horses, and paid no attention to his sovereign's command to halt till he was compelled to do so by repeated tugs of the check string. "I must alight and see to the wounded," exclaimed the Tsar, literally pushing a way through his trembling suite. Then came the second explosion, and the hideously shattered body of the Emperor sank down on the snow.

In the great war with Turkey, Alexander III. though he had no taste for, indeed, loathed the very idea of war, proved himself a cool and brave soldier, and performed his duties manfully. His experiences in Bulgaria are believed to have shattered his nerves, and it was his behaviour during the closing years of his reign that originated the charge of cowardliness, which was levelled boath at him and his race. "The Tsar," wrote Mr. Lanier at the time, "has been frequently accused of cowardice—an indictment to which it must be admitted many undeniable facts lend a strong colouring of probability. His profound seclusion at Gatchino, where for a considerable period he hid himself even from the balk of his own officers, created a most unfavourable impression. His aversion to ride on horseback, and his dread of a horse, even when the animal is harnessed to a vehicle; again, the sight of the armies that guard the railway lines along which he happens to be travelling, and the elaborate system of espionage have contributed to impart consistency to a charge, which his creditable career as a soldier should have amply sufficed to refute, ... Any man who saw as he did his own father mutilated and bleeding to death; who himself more than once narrowly escaped a similar fate; whose train and carriage were blown to shreds; whose wife stood trembling in the desolate steppe among fragments and corpses; and whose bright little daughter threw her hand round his neck, and exclaimed with sobs :—'Oh! Papa, now they will come and murder us all'—a man who has had such experiences as these may surely be acquitted of cowardice, even if his nerves be no longer iron."

To sum up, there is not the slightest grounds for the sweeping reflection upon the personal courage of the Romanoffs. Like the Hohenzollerns they are a fighting race, and on the score of heredity it may be confidently anticipated that, if the occasion arises, Nicholas II. will not disgrace his ancestors on the battlefield. On the other hand, there can be no blinking the fact that in the hour of national trial the Romanoffs have invariably developed the melancholy temperament. This hereditary taint when saddled to an indifferent physique, such as the present Tsar is known to suffer from, and accompanied by the tremendous pressure of unremitting toil, which is demanded of an Emperor of Russia whilst Holy Russia is engaged in war, makes one less sanguine concerning his ability to withstand the strain of a long succession of reverses to the Russian arms.

THE JAPANESE FIELD HOSPITALS.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES' TRIBUTE.

Two English ladies with South African experience have inspected the Japanese field hospitals at Feng-huan-cheng.

They declare that these institutions surpass in the adequacy of staff and equipment the British field hospitals during the Boer war.

Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent English surgeon, who is at present at Tokio, is equally complimentary in his references to the equipment of the Japanese army medical service.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DARJEELING, JUNE 29.

A witness, named Walsh, has arrived from Chumbi to give evidence in Elliott's case which is postponed to the 2nd proximo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of ninety days' special privilege leave on the usual conditions to all officers and subordinates under military rules employed on field service in Somaliland, any time between the 1st October 1902 and the 18th ultimo, who did not take leave during that period such special leave must be taken before the 26th April next.

Major Walter, Devonshire Regiment, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, head-quarters during Colonel Forster's absence on leave.

The following transfers and postings of Royal Artillery officers have been ordered :—

Lieut. Higgin, 93rd Battery R. A. to D. F. R. Highland Artillery.

Captain Davies on relinquishing his appointment is posted as Adjutant 6th Brigade R. F. A. to "I." Battery Royal Highland Artillery.

Captain Barlow, 58th Battery to be Adjutant 6th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut Lewer, Royal Field Artillery, to 73rd Battery.

Capt. Phillpotts from Adjutant 3rd Brigade to 80th Battery R. F. A.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING AT HAMBURG.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The King visited Hamburg to-day and was received by the Burgomaster and Senators and enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds.

At the luncheon in the Town Hall, speeches were made by the Burgomaster and the King, which dwelt upon the closeness of the relations exist ing between England and Hamburg for centuries past.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The Need for Reorganization.

STATEMENT BY MR ARNOLD-FORSTER

In the House of Commons, Mr. Beckett moved the adjournment of the House to consider the alarming deficiency in the drafts to South Africa and India and the delay in the Army reform.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on the Army question was renewed. Mr. Arnold-Forster denied that recruiting had fallen off but said it was difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the position due to the failure of the men to extend their period of service, but fortunately the extensions of service in India had been adequate.

The difficulty was not acute and the remedy consisted in substituting, for the present system, one more in harmony with the conditions of the Empire.

He emphasized the complicated nature of the Army reorganization and especially the Indian problem. He believed the task of reorganisation was a soluble one. He was convinced that the question was one of paramount importance which must be dealt with drastically and soon. He was sanguine enough to believe he could suggest a remedy and asked the members not to press him unduly.

Mr. Balfour said that the difficulties were only difficulties of detail.

He hoped Mr. Arnold-Forster would be able to make a statement at no distant date.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Yorkshire has beaten Hampshire by 370.

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 29.

The Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament was continued to-day, when the semi-finals were played. In the first match, Carabiniers versus the Essex Regiment, the Essex team did not play so well as in their first tie. In this game they were handicapped, the Carabiniers having faster ponies which placed the Essex at a great disadvantage. The Essex men played well, but the Carabiniers by superior speed, and better hitting won the match by 5 goals, 5 subsidiaries to Essex one subsidiary. Messrs. Dormer, Kennard, Swifte and Captain Watson played for the Carabiniers, Captain Watson scoring 4 of the 5 goals.

The second match was between the Bangalore Gymkhana and Raja Venugopal's team and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 8 goals 4 subsidiaries to nil. The Gymkhana played a fine game giving Venugopal's team no chances and won the match by superior play, better combination and greater speed. Peel scored 4 goals, Rasch 2, Lewin and Wagstaffe one each.

The final between Bangalore Gymkhana and the Carabiniers takes place to-morrow morning on the new polo ground at the race course. The Gymkhana are hot favourites.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

From the first proximo the Government reduce the present rates for Indian telegrams via Bombay and Aden,

(1) By twelve annas for the following places :—Aden, Perim, British Somaliland, Assab, and other offices in Erythrea, German East Africa, (except Bismarkburg and Ujiji), Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River and Transvaal Colonies, Southern Rhodesia, Swakopmund, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Rodrigues and the Cocos Islands, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

(2) By thirteen annas for the following places:—D'jedda, Mecca and other offices in the Hedjaz, offices in Yemen, Bismarkburg Ujiji, Nyassaland, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese Zambesi, Beira Railway offices, Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique, Madagascar, the British East Africa Company's and Uganda Railway Offices, Obock, D'jibouti Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes, St. Helena and Ascension.

(3) From the same date the following reduced rates via Bombay and Aden come into force :—

Abyssinia one rupee eight annas.

Egypt, first region through Suez, one Rupee eight annas; through Suakim one Rupee thirteen annas; second region, through Suez, one Rupee thirteen annas; through Suakim one Rupee ten annas; third region through Suez, two Rupees; through Suakim, one Rupee eight annas and for Suakim three annas less.

(4) For British state telegrams rates are reduced for the following places via Bombay and Aden by twelve annas :—German East Africa, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River and Transvaal Colonies, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar; and by thirteen annas for Swakopmund, Nyassaland, Portuguese Zambesi, Beira Railway offices, Lorenzo Morques, Mozambique, Madagascar, British East Africa and Uganda Railway offices, Ascension and St. Helena.

The rates for the above mentioned places for telegrams from Burma will be the same as from India from the same date.

THE BOISOGOMOFF ASSAULT CASE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Bonnand, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in the case in which five natives were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and assaulting Mr. Boisogomoff, the jute broker, so that he was laid up for 12 days in hospital. They were all convicted, the ringleader being sentenced to 18 months, two accused to 12 months' and the two remaining to accused 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TIBET EXPIDITION.

THE FIGHTING AT NAINI.

HAND-TO-HAND COMBATS IN CELLARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

THE "Englishman's" Special Correspondent describing the fighting at Naini wires from Gyantse under date the 27th :—

The entry of General Macdonald with the reinforcements into Gyantse yesterday, was marked by a somewhat severe fight at Naini Monastery, six miles out, and the scene of fighting on two previous occasions. The mounted infantry from both sides met the day before at Naini, and found the Monastery strongly held. They were fired on and a sepoy killed.

The same afternoon from Gyantse Camp, we saw several hundred Tibetans stealing along the hills towards Naini, and accordingly, early yesterday morning, Colonel Brander led out a portion of the garrison with guns and occupied the hills above the Monastery. He also sealed the outlet towards the river in the hope that General Macdonald coming up with the reinforcement, the column would drive the enemy into our arms. But the Tibetans obstinately held the Monastery and small villages surrounding it, fighting with the ferocity of wild cats caught in a trap.

The initial assault was delivered by the 2nd Mounted Infantry and 40th Pathans, later reinforced by the 23rd Pioneers. The enemy held their fire till the troops were within a few hundred yards, but were unable to check the rush of the Pathans. The 40th had not been in action since the reconstitution and had a name to make. They escaladed the walls and engaged in a series of almost individual combats.

These Tibetan houses and Monasteries are full of small rooms and cellars, so the fighting took place in cellars in pitch darkness. Some of the Pathan officers discovered the enemy would blaze off their rifles and matchlocks as soon as the doorway or trapdoor was darkened, and accordingly pushed their helmets in front. The men did likewise with their turbans and they would rush in immediately after the volley. This ruse undoubtedly saved many lives.

Finally, after some resistance from shell fire, the Pathans and Mounted Infantry took the Monastery and villages on the left, Colonel Brander's party on the hills above being able to shoot down from the hills above on a few Tibetans who bolted.

Meanwhile the 23rd Pioneers were engaged in clearing the villages on the left where the resistance was obstinate. As elsewhere the enemy refused to leave the small houses, in spite of the fact that we brought up guns and shelled them.

The fighting here was the occasion of a gallant exploit by Lieutenant Turnbull, who walked up to a house full of the enemy with only six men. Two were shot down, one falling immediately under a series of loopholes, and Lieutenant Turnbull carried the wounded man into safety under a heavy fire.

After four hours' fighting, and the last shots of the enemy had died away, the order was given for the force to march on towards Gyantse Camp.

Whilst a long line of transport was passing under Naini, forty or fifty Tibetans, who had remained undiscovered in cellars, emerged and began firing on the line. The Gurkhas bringing up the rear guard engaged them till all the transport was safely through. The last man was not into camp till late last night.

About a dozen Lhassa rifles were taken from the dead Tibetans. The shooting of the enemy was not very straight, otherwise our losses would have been very heavy.

We had five killed and six wounded, amongst the latter being Major Lye, 23rd Pioneers.

The General's camp is located about a mile from the Mission Camp, and out of range of the jingals from the jong.

To-day the Mounted Infantry have gone out to clear the remainder of the Naini villages and the other troops are taking a much needed rest.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Another engagement has taken place with the Tibetans during which they suffered heavy losses.

Our casualties were Captain J. C. P. Craster attached to the 40th Pathans killed and Captains Bliss and Humphrey, 8th Gurkhas, slightly wounded. Five sepoys were also wounded.

General Macdonald moved on the 28th instant against a strong force of the enemy holding a series of villages and a very strong position on the ridge on the left bank of the river to which bank our camp is being transferred. The fighting was carried on the whole day. By 5-30 p.m. the enemy had been cleared out of the villages and an attack was made on their main positions on the ridge which was stormed by the 8th Gurkhas, 40th Pathans and half of No. 3rd Company of Sappers and Miners. The position was captured by 7-30 p.m. and the enemy lost heavily.

Our losses were :—Killed Captain Craster, 46th Punjab Infantry and attached to 40th Pathans; sightly wounded, Captains Bliss and Humphreys, 8th Gurkhas; wounded five, natives ranks.

Major Robert Cobb Lye, Second-in-Command of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers who has been wounded in the recent fighting joined the Army in February, 1885. In January, 1888, he was transferred from the Hampshire Regiment to the Indian Army and joined the 23rd Sikh Pioneers in May 1902, and was gazetted Major in February 1903 Mrjor Lye has seen a considerable amount of active service. In 1885-1887 he took part in the Burma Expedition and was present at the taking of Minhla and the occupation of Mandalay. He was then serving with the Shan States column and took part in the advance to, and the occupation of, Fort Stedman. During the operations he was wounded, was mentioned in despatches, and granted the Burma medal with clasp Four years later he took part in the first Miranzai Expedition on the North-West Frontier, and in 1895 accompanied the Chitral Expedition. He was present at the relief of Chitral, and was given the medal with clasp. In 1897-1898 he again saw service on the North-West Frontier in connection with the Malakand Expedition in which he was assistant to the Chief Commissariat Officer. He was present at the operations in Bajour and in the Mamund country, and was present at the affairs of Utmer Khel and Buner and the action at the Tanga Pass for which he was granted an additional clasp to the frontier medal previously awarded.

Captain John Charles Palleine Craster, who has been killed, received his first commission on January 9th, 1892, in the Northumberland Fusiliers and joined the Indian Army on the 19th December 1895. He became Captain on the 10th July 1901. He belonged to the 46th Punjabis to which he was appointed on the 27th September 1901.

Captain Charles Bliss, who has been wounded, received his first commission on December 5th 1891 in the Derbyshire regiment and was appointed to the Indian Army on December 12th 1896. He became Captain on July 10th 1901 and was appointed to the 8 Gurkhas Rifles on December 5th 1901.

Captain D. W. H. Humphreys, who also has been wounded, received his first commission on the 28th November 1894 and joined the Indian Army on the 18th February 1898. He attained his captaincy on the 28th November 1901. He joined the 8th Gurkha Rifles on April 1st 1900.

News from Tibet which reached Simla on the 26th instant stated that three apparently responsible men from Lhassa had arrived at Gyantse but what their instructions were as to negotiations had not transpired. The Dalai Lama had also asked the Bhutan Government to intercede in behalf of Tibet, with a view to some settlement. A present of rich silks from Lhassa had reached Colonel Younghusband. This particular form of gift represents the peaceful wishes of Tibet.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE ORDERS FOR FLOUR.

THE FIGHT AT SIU-YEN.

London, June 11.—Japanese agents at Washington and in British Columbia are purchasing 10,000 tons of flour for delivery at Port Arthur within six weeks.

London, June 11th.—The Russian force at Siu-yen, consisting of 4,000 cavalry and six guns, were outflanked on the north-east, and were driven to Shimucheng.

Three Japanese were killed, and two officers and 28 men were slightly wounded.

General Kuropatkin reports :—"The Japanese south of Siu-yen consisted of a brigade of infantry, two mountain batteries, five squadrons of cavalry. As other Japanese troops were eastward of the Feng-huang-chen road, threatening the Russian line of retreat, the Russians retired."

Advices from Mukden state that the Russians are retiring slowly from the Sama-ki and Siu-yen district before superior forces of Japanese.

ATTEMPT ON THE TSAR'S LIFE.

INFERNAL MACHINES IN A ROYAL PALACE.

London, June 11th.—The "Daily Mail" is responsible for the statement that the Tsar of Russia is staying at Tsarskoye Selo, fifteen miles south of St. Petersburg.

Here at the Royal Palace, on the night of the 7th instant, according to the same journal, two infernal machines in tobacco-boxes, were discovered, one in the dining-room and the other in the audience chamber.

The mechanism of both machines was working.

A BERNE SENSATION.

RUSSIAN MINISTER SHOT.

A sensational occurrence is reported from Berne, the capital of Switzerland.

M. Ilnitszki, a Russian, fired at and shot M. Jadovsky, the Russian Ambassador to Switzerland, who was seriously wounded. M. Jadovsky was shot in the forehead. The bullet has been removed.

The motive of the crime appears to have arisen out of a grievance with regard to the investigation of some property claim made by M. Jadovsky's assailant.

It has transpired that Ilnitszki recently underwent a term of imprisonment in Vienna for libelling a Russian lady.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CONGO.

Lord Lansdowne has opened friendly communications with M. Delcasse, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the object of securing an equitable interpretation of the Berlin Act regarding Great Britain's trading rights in the French Congo.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE PREMIER.

London, June 12th.—A vehement scene occurred last night in the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Millerand's attacks goaded M. Combes, the Premier, to declare that 2,000,000 francs (£80,000) had been indirectly offered to himself on behalf of the monks of the Grand Chartreuse Monastery, to introduce a Bill in their favour.

M. Millerand urged, in the higher interests of the country, that the alleged briber's name be not divulged.

Ultimately a Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter.

It is understood that the person accused of the bribery is a manufacturer, and not a politician.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, June 12.—Jack White has won the Open Golf Championship at Sandwich with a record score of 296 for four rounds. Taylor Braid scored 297, Tom Vardon 301, and Harry Vardon 301. Taylor Braid accomplished the fourth round with a record 68.

NEW RUNNING RECORD.

Alfred Shrub at Glasgow, has run two miles in 5 min. 49 3-5 secs., which is a record for the distance.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

Owing to the monsoon now being with us, nothing of great moment is occuring here at present, writes our Belgaum correspondent. So far the rains are treating us most kindly, since, with the exception of some four days when it poured ceaselessly, it is generally possible to get out for a ride in the morning or evening, by timing one's outing between the showers. Most outdoor games have come to an ending, only "gowf" rears its head proudly. Its votaries, however, at times may be seen making wild dashes for the shelter of the hospitable club.

At present a badminton tournament is engrossing the attention of a certain number of energetic persons. Only some half a dozen ties have been played off so far, so that it is not much use speculating yet on the final result. Last week a small subscription dance took place at the Club, under the energetic direction of Mr. Hodson of the Royal Warwicks, at which some thirteen couple danced to the strains of the "Pioneer" band.

The station is now fairly full, as all the civilians and forest officers are in, though a certain number of the military are away either on leave or undergoing musketry or other courses. A few shikar parties have been out from the officers of the garrison, just before the commencement of the rains, but no bags have been recorded. Two officers, Capt Lang and Mr. Elkington had a good day's fishing somewhere up the line, catching eight mahseer, the largest of which was considerably over 30 lbs. Also some men of the Warwicks succeeded in bagging a couple of panther in the Canara jungles.

Paperchasing shows signs of reviving, a successful run taking place last week, when after a seven mile course, the hounds eventually rode the hares to earth in the hospitable bungalow of Capt. and Mrs Forster, who were "At home" to all and sundry.

As regards the future, we have a fancy dress subscription dance to look forward to, at the Club, the proceeds of which—after clearing expenses—are to be devoted to charity. Then there is talk of theatricals the "Kuchperwanepore Command" being, I believe, one of the pieces we are to be favoured with. As it is to be stage-managed by Mr. Elkington of the Royal Warwicks who so successfully ran our burlesque last cold weather, we may expect something quite above the average.

There are rumours that the Fancy dress ball, and the theatricals are to be held in one week, in which it is also whispered that our new and popular General intends giving a big dance. If so, this should bring us an influx of guests from outlying stations, and if only our break in the monsoon will oblige us about that time, Belgaum will be quite en fete.

The usual growls are now to be heard about the price of grass, and those who own two or more animals wax strong on the subject. It really does seem a shame that in a station like Belgaum where grass should be so easily obtainable, the bazaar should be able to run up the price to as much as 10 annas per 100 pullahs.

Well these notes hardly tell of anything very exciting going on at present, but it is a great thing to be able to say that Belgaum is alive and happy despite the dreaded rains.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Dudley Gallery.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

MRS. LYTTELTON'S PLAY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

THE summer exhibition of the Dudley Gallery, now in its fortieth—and according to some accounts its last—year, contains a fair to average show of pretty pictures. If there is nothing startlingly original, the 352 exhibits reveal industry and care. The time-honoured head of Chelsea pensioner, the basket of grapes, the dead fish on a bunch of weeds, Westminster Abbey, and Hemingford Mill are subjects which still crop up with unfailing regularity. Dealing with the more distinctive works, Mrs. Sydney Bristowe shows force and originality in "The Canary," a woman in a yellow dress who feeds a bird in a cage. The mass of colour is treated well, but there is a want of texture and a lack of subtlety. The same remarks apply to the same artist's similar study of a female figure, "In the Studio." The colour scheme, although dull, is well arranged, and the face in the mirror well done. E. F. Weel's old cottages at Throwleigh are vigorous. In style the picture shows a reversion to the methods of the old school of water-colourists, but its broad and simple effect is not overdone, and altogether the picture has a special force of its own. Low Tide, Venice, is a spirited little drawing by Mrs. S. John Mildmay, but for vividness and a certain liquidity of effect wholly delightful the sketch of Criccieth, by W. Alister Macdonald, is quite the best piece of work of its kind in the exhibition. Nice colour and good figure drawing are points to commend in Miss Fisher's Weighing Figs on Santa Margherita and in A Handful, a picture of a woman who grasps in her arms a couple of white hens, by L. L. Pocock, the play of the sunlight on the face is very skilfully managed. Freshness and solidity mark out the work of Walter Severn. Both Fishing Boats at Newlyn and Loch Lomond show a sureness of handling and judgment in treatment that mark them out as achievements. T. N. Tyndale's Awaiting Orders is a highly-finished little picture of a couple of horses yoked to a harrow. With the attention to detail the artist has preserved a nice breadth of style remarkable in a picture of this character. Reginald Goodman's Village by the Broad gives a well considered evening effect, quite successful; and the gril on the stile, against a bright but tender green background, in Miss E. Morris's Early Spring, is a skilful composition. The girl who matches a poppy against the red of her dress, in Miss Maud M. Turner's Ere the sorrows come with years, has merit.

A performance of "Rigoletto" at Covent Garden on Tuesday night served to introduce Mlle. Selma Kurz, in the part of Gilda, to the London public, while Signor Caruso took that of the Duke. We have never heard such a diversity of opinions as were rife throughout the house between the acts of this opera concerning the merits of the new soprano. There seemed to be two distinct camps, one enthusiastic, and the other equally inclined to coldness. We take a very definite point of view in considering that she has a most brilliant and attractive voice, that she acts extremely well, and that she is destined for a very big operatic success in the future of her career. Strictly in tune throughout she showed a mastery over her voice during the greater part of the evening that was altogether extraordinary. Her range is enormous: she never misses her effects, and, to sum up, we regard her in no other light save that she is dazzlingly brilliant. Ten years hence, if all goes well, we make no doubt that her reputation will be very great indeed. In the part of Rigoletto M. Renaud (as a detail) possibly made the appearance of the dwarf and jester more hideous than was necessary; one can go too far even on the stage in the exhibition of deformity. His acting, however, was superb, and his singing intensely full of living qualities and fine phrasing. Signor Caruso took the part of the Duke, and surpassed even his former record by the magnificence of his singing. It is certainly the most wonderful tenor voice that we know now before the public. He has terrific power, and at the same time can sing with a most exquisite tenderness. He was, as we have practically said, in his very best form last night, and enormous enthusiasm on the part of the audience followed everything he did; it stands, therefore, to reason that his rendering of "La Donna e mobile" was triumphantly successful: it is an interpretation such as this which makes one cease from wishing that Verdi had never made such a provision for the barrel organ as this particular air; for it was with "Rigoletto" that Verdi took the turn of the road in his wonderful career, in which he was destined to write great dramatic music instead of a mere hash of lively tunes. "La Donna e mobile" may be described as a stile over which he climbed in going forward to the better things of his art. Mme. Kirkby Lunn sang the part of Maddalena with singular distinction, and M. Journet made a sufficiently grim Sparafucile. The minor parts were all well taken. Under the conductorship of Signor Mancinelli, a good orchestral interpretation was given.

A new Isolde appeared in the person of Fraulein Plaichinger, who hails from Berlin. In many respects she was quite satisfactory, though now and then it was obvious that she found it extremely difficult to contend with the immensity of sound which Dr. Richter drew from his orchestral forces; nevertheless, it was pleasant to hear a voice which is not worn out by the continual calls upon it of a Wagnerian music-drama, and there is another point for which we are duly grateful—this singer rarely shrieks or tears a passion to tatters. Mr. Van Dyck in the part of Tristram once more showed what a magnificent actor he has particularly in the final death scene, though now and then he showed that he has not altogether given up that curious practice of singing, as it were, with too open a throat, thereby sometimes endangering even the pitch, he nevertheless managed his voice with singular intelligence, and very often sang with great beauty. Mme. Kirkby Lunn was quite splendid as Brangane, and Mr. Hinckley made an excellent King Mark. The orchestra played remarkably well, and take it all in all, the performance was a very good one.

The London Symphony Orchestra, which consists, as the programme announces, of recently resigned members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra and other eminent Instrumentalists, gave its first Symphony Concert on Tuesday afternoon, under the conductorship of Dr. Richter, Mr. Arthur W. Payne being the principal violin. We were informed that the recent decision of the directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra regarding the employment of deputies, "imposes conditions on its most prominent members that they find impossible to accept. These performers being, however, unwilling to lose touch with the public that has for many years shown the most generous appreciation of their abilities, have formed an organization of their own . . . and have obtained the co-operation of a sufficient number of other eminent instrumentalists to complete an orchestra which they venture to think is second to none in Europe. It will be noticed that the new orchestra does not suffer from lack of self-appreciation; but, to proceed with the announcement, this is not too much to claim, say they, from the fact that the players are the elite of their profession in London. These eminent instrumentalists, to give them their self-appointed title, did, however, play extremely well yesterday afternoon; the Overture to Die Zauberflote went with extraordinary spirit and with a deep sentiment for all its fine technique as well as for its truly poetic depth of spirit. Again, the Overture to Die Meistersinger was magnificently interpreted, with all its fine riotous feeling, and with all the pomp and circumstance which so magnificently characterise so many of its pages. In Elgar's Variations these players were again at their best. Every musician in England is now, we imagine, pretty well acquainted with this most characteristic work of Elgar, with its beauty, its difficulty, and its complexity; every section of it was yesterday afternoon magnificently played, all its intricacies, both great and small, being surmounted with an ease and a

fluency that were quite remarkable. Beethoven's Symphony in C minor (No. 5) was again only another example of their extremely fine playing. In the massing of effects and in the general colouring throughout, this orchestra proved itself most sensitive to Richter's admirable interpretation; those are among Richter's greatest moments when he comes to the playing of a great Beethoven work. The London Symphony Orchestra, then, has begun extremely well, and we wish it every success in its advance upon the path of musical victory.

Miss Margaret Young's play "The Edge of the Storm," suggested the query whether any woman has ever written a decent tragedy. Miss Harriet Ford's adaptation of "A Gentleman of France" suggests the further question whether any woman has ever written a good romance. We do not mean a romance of the domestic, idyllic order, in which love is all in all. That class of work women can do at least as well as men. But a romance of adventure, the romance of which the incomparable master is Dumas, the romance in which love exists merely as a respectable excuse for the hero to get into all sorts of scrapes and as his laurel-like reward at the end for distinguished service in the field. In romance of this class love really counts for nothing. The wicked women are only men disguised, while the heroine corresponds with the missing will of melodrama. We think it takes a man to conceive or to tolerate such a world. A woman cannot regard herself as a countess or look on man as a creature at once so chivalrous and indifferent. It is a pleasant enough job for a man to think himself a Gaston de Mersac, guaranteed a charmed life and rising fortunes. He can go about slaying his enemies, by ones and twos and threes; with a light heart. But what of the heroine? What of Mlle. de la Vire? At Court she is insulted by a loathsome married man of the name of De Bruhl. He has her carried off to a lonely castle and there confined to a room indifferently prepared for her reception, where he can drop in at odd times to insult her worse and worse till at last she faints. But deliverance is at hand. And what a deliverance it is! She is carried off by a man she does not trust, and against her will, in a most undignified attitude, is made to ride twenty hours at a stretch till, saddle-sore, dog-tired, and with her hat completely ruined, she is shot into a semi-furnished garret, where she is to faint again, and whence she is to be borne away protesting by the villain and by him locked up in a room. She doesn't like to be afterwards forcibly transferred by him to another room which she likes still less. Of course she is again rescued, and, picking her steps among the dead bodies, reappears at Court, and is assigned in marriage to the gentleman whose goings-on spoilt her hat. Is it conceivable that any woman should, even in thought, subject herself to such ignominious treatment—should consent to such a programme of humiliation? Yet it is all that the romance of the sword can offer her.

We are ready to believe thar Mr. Weyman's novel deserves to rank with the masterpieces of Dumas. But as dramatised, or, rather, undramatised, by Miss Ford, it cuts a sorry figure. It ceases to be virile, potent. It is perplexed by all sorts of issues which, possibly vital in the novel, are in the theatre but as annoying and intrusive flies. Miss Ford is too conscientious; she does not recognize that romance, in the theatre especially, is a game of bluff. She carries nothing with a high hand. She is taking care of the pennies when she should have no thought below gold. She gives us a pennyworth of the Huguenots, a pennyworth of sick French King, a pennyworth of all sorts of things that in the theatre we do not want. We grow bewildered with our small involuntary purchases. All she should have troubled us with is that a king (Henry of Navarre, as it happens) commissions a despised and ragged soldier of fortune, who is none the worse for being called Gaston de Marsac, to rescue a fair lady (Mlle. de la Vire will do) from the clutches of a villain (did you say M. De Bruhl? thank you). We don't want to be bothered with State reasons that we cannot understand. We would much rather be told how the lady comes to be a prisoner in the Castle of Chize. And this is just one of several important points, as to which we are left in the dark. The speech, again, should be brief and pointed. It is loquacious and drearily unimpressive. As Mr. Barrie is reported to have said of Miss Marie Corelli, Miss Ford never uses one word where three will suffice. This is fatal. The fight on the stair is well done and effective: but the rest, in Joe Gargery's phrase, "do not overstimulate." The acting is conditioned by the play. Mr. Murray Carson lacks distinction as the hero, but Miss Esme Beringer puts the heroine's character through its paces to some account. The most satisfactory performances are those of Mr. J. D. Saunders as Baron de Rosny, of Mr. Blake Adams as the hero's comic servant, of Miss Mackinlay, very spirited as Mathurine, and of Miss Dora de Winton, who speaks her few lines with remarkable effect. The reception was not unfavourable, and on the strength of the novel the play may do well enough until the real gentlemen of France, with their ladies arrive to open their season of French plays at the Avenue a fortnight hence.

On approaching the Camden Theatre on Monday night it seemed that a Cobden centenary celebration was afoot. Round about his statue was a crowd that must, one way and another, have numbered between 4,000 and 5,000. But nobody regarded the statue: what the crowd had come forth to see were the distinguished persons who flocked to witness the production of a play by the wife of the Colonial Secretary. The crowd was not always sure of its man. Some celebrities passed unmarked. A gentleman who is not a public character, who has never even been elevated to picture post card rank, was cheered as if he were a saviour of the Empire, whereat he was greatly puzzled. He could not think of any notable for whom he could possibly be mistaken, and his friends could not help him. It was a great day for Camden Town. And the humbler folk who filled the pit and gallery had the satisfaction of seeing a play presumably intended to extol the horny-handed masses at the expence of the hornier-hearted classes. Only they would have liked the august sympathy to have taken a more practical form. To announce a play for eight, and to delay its commencement for more than half-an-hour in the interests of fashionable laggards, was hardly in the charitable picture. It led to unseemly outcries before the curtain rose, and was possibly responsible for one or two unsympathetic comments during its early progress. Yet, on the whole, the attitude of the pit and gallery was conspicuously fair. If they showed a much greater appreciation of the second act than of either the first or the third they were not without warrant. The idea of the play, which deals with the story of a sempstress, is a good one, but Mrs. Lyttelton has not made the most of it.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, when Mr. James MacDonald, President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Madras—Madras Government Museum Bulletin Vol. V, No. 1, 1903 on Anthropology. From Sydney,—Science of Man and Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Vol. VII, No. 3. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol VIII, Nos. 4, 5. From Paris,—Le Mois Scientifique, Annee VI, Nos. 4, 5. From Paris—Revue de l'Ecole d' Anthropologie de Paris, Nos. 4, 5—1903. From Paris—Bulletins et Memoires de la Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris Nos. 5, 6—1902, and 1, 2, 3, 4—1903. From Paris—Revue Orientale et Americaine, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1878. From Mexico—Annales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Tomo I, No. 5. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji B. A., LL.B., then read a paper on "The Origin, Growth and Decay of Literature; the Loss of its Production; and the Influence of Literature on Human Civilization and Progress," which will be published in the Society's Journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

AT the Helice Club Regatta, held on the Seine at Suresnes, the Darracq motor boat Marsonin, which was not completed in time to compete at Monte Carlo, won the Seine Cup, and created a world's record in its class by completing the course (32 kilometres) in 52min. 48 3-5sec., being an average speed of over twenty-three miles an hour.

NOTES FROM QUETTA.

A QUETTA correspondent writes:—Major McConaghey, Political Agent in charge of the Chageh sub-district, which includes the Nushki-Seistan route, has come into Quetta for the summer months, the prevailing torrid temperature of Nushki making life out in that direction anything but delectable.

The caravan trade between Nushki and Seistan is nowadays at a standstill, chiefly owing to the water difficulty along the route.

The members of the Seistan Mission are in camp at Kuhak, which is some twenty-eight miles from Nasratabad, where the British Consul in Seistan is stationed. The members have all housed themselves in katcha-built tenements, the heat in tents being unbearable. Gardening is carried on liberally and supplies fresh vegetables. It is expected the Mission will return to Quetta about Christmas time.

The Military Dairy here is on an extensive scale, upward of a hundred cows and buffaloes constituting it, but this number has been found insufficient, so in order to allow of its extension and for other cogent reasons the dairy will be moved to a new site, selected to the north-east of the British Infantry barracks when the necessary buildings are completed. A large area of land with ample water supply has been secured, and a piggery and poultry farm are to be added to the dairy. Staff-Sergeant Frost, who is in charge, is helped by few selected men from the British and native regiments of the garrison. He has been specially trained for the work and is an enthusiastic expert in such matters. Cheesemaking is likely to be added in due time to the dairy productions.

Arrangements are contemplated to introduce the Punjab abkari and general excise systems into these territories. One of the senior European Extra Assistant Commissioners is acquiring the necessary knowledge and will be the First Excise Commissioner, the Registration and Stamp Departments being also probably put in his charge.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE following are the results of the mounted sports meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Marine Lines Maidan in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.

Mr. Hugh S. Symons 1
Mr. P. F. Fischer 2
4 Competed.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr. Graham 1
3 Competed.

LADIES' TIME RACE.

To ride a given course in a given time. Lady finishing course nearest the correct time to win. No watches.

Mrs. Geo McCauseland 1
Mrs. Reddie 2
Also Competed
Mrs. P. De Soane 0
Mr. S. McCauseland 0
Time given 1 Min 4 Sec.

QUICKLY CHANGE RACE.

Two competitors to each horse. To run and ride alternately 50 yds. Total course about 300 yards.

Mr. Graham } 1
Mr. W. E. Crum }
Mr. Fischer } 2
Mr. F. R. Hill }
Entries 4.

MATHEMATICAL STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride given course to where ladies are seated at tables, and give them sums to do. When completed, gentleman rides back. First horse with correct answer wins.

Mr. Hill nominated by Mrs. P. De Soane.. 1
Mr. Barraclough nominated by Mrs. Dyson 2
8 Competed.

PONY SCURRY.

Handicap for all ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr. Graham's "Haji," owner 1
Mr. Fischer's "Hira," Mr. McCauseland ... Nil.
3 started.

HORSE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Mr. Fischer's "Dart," Mr. McCauseland ... 1
Mr. Fischer's "Wink" Owner 2
Mr. Rummel's "Tyghe," Owner 3
5 started.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

On the Cooperage ground last evening the Bombay Gymkhana met the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, in the Harwood League competition. There was a large concourse of people round the ropes to witness the game. The Gunners quickly assumed the aggressive and the game had been in progress hardly five minutes, when they put in a couple of goals in quick succession. The Gymkhana carried play to the other end, but after a time the Artillery succeeded in repulsing them and kept them busy defending their goal till half time arrived. On the resumption, the Gymkhana started well and made some attempt to score, but failed. The Gunners soon relieved the pressure and succeeded in adding another goal to their score. No further addition was made and the Gunners ran out victorious with the score:—

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals
Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAY CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn on what I consider to be good authority that the Tramway Company intend to close the line from Grant Buildings to Sassoon Dock at the end of September. The reason given for this step is that the Municipality have refused the application of the Tramway Company to be allowed to repair the line, which is almost out of gauge in some places and so rough in others that to use it any longer is impossible. About three months ago the Tramway Company, with a view to save the line as much as possible, discontinued running the trams every ten minutes over the Sassoon Dock section between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4-30 p. m. and ran them every twenty or twenty-five minutes instead. This caused a great deal of inconvenience to that portion of the general community who use the trams, but of course the present inconvenience is as nothing compared with what the tram travelling public, living at Colaba, will be subjected to from the 1st October. It would be interesting to know on what grounds the Corporation have withheld permission from the Tramway Company to carry out the necessary repairs to the track and whether in considering the application of the Company they gave a thought to the serious inconvenience they would be causing to hundreds of ratepayers by refusing the application. It is pretty evident from the action of the Corporation in this matter that that body is trying to get back a little of its own from the Tramway Company.* And meanwhile the Colaba ratepayers must suffer. The injustice of the thing is obvious.—Yours, &c.

R.

* Or is it the other way?—ED. *B. G.*

HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suggestion made in your editorial columns to-day that the Hindus should be invited to place a team in the field against the Presidency is one that will receive the support of all local cricket lovers without distinction. It is admitted on all sides that our Aryan brothers have attained a proficiency in the rational game that fully entitles them to the honour of meeting the Presidency and the Parsees too if the latter are sporting enough to take them on. It would not perhaps be possible this season to give up as many as three days to a match with the Hindus, but surely there would be no difficulty in arranging a two days' match, the fixture to be wedged in between the two matches with the Parsees. There are plenty of keen cricket spirits in Bombay among the European community to take up a matter of this kind, and I hope the idea will not be shelved.—Yours, &c.,

A CRICKET LOVER.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

REJOICINGS AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHAVNAGAR, JUNE 28.

On Monday, the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday at Bhavnagar went off with "eclat." As usual the festivities commenced in accordance with the special issue of the Durbari "Gazette" with the firing of a salute of 31 guns and the hoisting of the Imperial Ensign on Flag Staff Hill. A review of the Imperial Lancers and the Bhavnagar Infantry was held on the parade ground of the former before H. H. the Maharaja and the high officials of the State, while crowds of spectators from the town were present. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the embellishment of the Jubilee Park and a sum of Rs. 500 was distributed amongst poor Christians. Heads of departments were ordered to plant additional trees on this auspicious occasion. In the evening there was a garden party in the grounds of the Nilambag Palace which was, as usual, a great success.

Tuesday was also specially observed as a holiday throughout the whole of the territory to celebrate the high distinction of K. C. S. I. conferred upon the Maharaja by the King-Emperor. All the Durbari offices and educational institutions were closed. The school going children in the whole territory numbering some 14,000 were presented with sweets and there were sincere rejoicing everywhere among the rich and the poor, and the official and non-official classes. In the evening a unique religious thanksgiving ceremony was organized by the well-known native Vaidya of this place Mr. Maibhai, originally of Jamnagar, to offer prayers to the Almighty for the long life of the King-Emperor and the Maharaja. A large number of Brahmins amounting to about 500 marched in procession from the Mahajan Dharmsala to Yashonath Temple chanting and singing hymns from the sacred Hindu Shastras. The crowd increased to some two thousand at the temple where the Devansaheb and other high officials were already present. After more hymns had been chanted, the company was entertained with original verses in Sanscrit, Hindi and Guzerati suitable to the function. This ended a very enjoyable and remarkable day in the history of Bhavnagar and in the life of its young ruler Sir Bhavsingji who has already won the love of his loyal subjects, and who is a true scion of a great house that has been known for its liberal rulers.

GOANS AND THE KING.

In reply to their congratulatory message the Goan community have received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy of India: "I am desired to convey the Viceroy's thanks to the Goan community for their loyal telegram of yesterday."

ALIBAG.

To celebrate the birthday of the King-Emperor a meeting was held in the Mamrole garden convened by the Inamdar of Mamrole, Kolaba district. A flag bearing the name of His Majesty was hoisted in the Inamdar's Bagicha and a hearty prayer was offered by the assembled people for the long life and long reign of his Gracious Majesty. Sweetmeats were distributed among the boys, and atter, gulab and pansupari were given to the people. Heavy rain prevented the attendance of people from other places.

CELEBRATION AT AHMEDABAD.

In celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday, an interesting gathering was held, in the "Gujarati Punch" office Ahmedabad, Prof R. M. Mehta B. A., LL. B. presiding. The building was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Among those present were, Messrs. Gopalrao Dabholkar, B.A., LL. B., Harilalal N. Parekh, B.A. LL.B. Chandra Mukhram Pandya, B.A. LL. B., Sheth Mohanlal, Sheth Motilal, Maganbhai Patel. B.A. LL. B. and many others. Music, speeches and light refreshments constituted the principal items of the programme.

Mr. Somalal, editor of the "Gujarati Punch" gave expression to sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj and observed that the most brilliant period of the history of India, synchronises with the advent of British rule in India. The elevation of our aims and aspirations and the multiplication of our comforts and conveniences, under the British rule, bore eloquent testimony, he said, to its Peace-loving tendencies and love-inspiring activities.

Mr. H. N Parekh B.A. LL.B moved the first resolution "that this gathering begs to record its sense of appreciation of the boons and blessings which the benign British rule of India has brought in its train and gives expression to sentiments of loyalty, devotion and attachment to the Imperial throne, and cherishes the loyal hope that Indians may have occasion to celebrate many such returns of the anniversary of the birthday of his Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII." He observed that the most salient traits of British rule of India are its keen sense of justice and high-souled devotion to duty. Equality of treatment of the subject-races, in open ended of caste, colour or creed constitutes its most distinguishing feature. Peace and progress of the governed are its watchwords. It is no mean tribute to the character and credit of those who are the helm of the British administration of India, to draw out from its most pronounced detractors, that England's is the best foreign rule that India has ever known and that no other foreign Government, could rule the country, so honourably, so economically and so efficiently. It is British rule that has diverted the national energies from well-worn grooves to channels of usefulness and beneficence. It is British rule that has given a new and healthy turn to the thoughts, aspirations and ambitions of India's young men. It is British rule that has given a strong stimulus and a powerful impetus to the development of their higher faculties; and it is the same British rule that has created and fostered a spirit of unity and co-operation among them, the advent of British rule in India, marks a distinct epoch in the annals of Indian history, for the history of British rule in India, is a history of enlightenment, advancement and education of the subject-races; it is a history of the means and methods of evolving order out of chaos: it is a history of the progress and development of the country. It would indeed be a gross misrepresentation to say that British rule in India, is an unmixed blessing, but it would equally be a gross misrepresentation to deny that the immense good it has done to the country, is out of all proportion to the little, nay, infinitesimal injury that has attended it. The real value of British rule is to be appraised by the general reawakening which we find among the masses, to the needs and requirements of the country. Its imperishable title to our grateful recognition rests upon the fact that we are now enjoying rights, liberties and privileges which our forefathers never dreamt to enjoy.

The resolution was seconded by Sheth Motilal and was unanimously carried.

The second resolution that "this gathering keenly appreciates the high distinctions conferred by Government on the Hon. Mr Phirozshah M. Mehta the Hon. Mr. Justice Gurudas Bannerjee, the Hon. Mr. Shanker Wair and Messrs C. W. Waddington and E. D. Talati, and heartily congratulates the five fortunate recipients on the richly-deserved recognition of their merit," was also unanimously carried.

Seth Mohanlal moved that a copy of the first resolution be forwarded to his Majesty King Edward VII, through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and a copy of the second resolution to the five gentlemen mentioned therein. This resolution was also carried unanimously.

Prof. Mehta, in the course of his address said that his Majesty had by his words and deeds, entitled himself to the honourable appellation of a Peace-maker and peace-lover. There was not a single public movement in which he missed the familar name of his Majesty. There was not a single charitable institution, towards the up-keep of which he did not contribute a decent donation. It was the King-Emperor, continued the president, who brought honour and glory to England, by a series of peace-promoting treaties. The speech was concluded with a prayer to the Almighty that the King-Emperor may live and reign long to the contentment of his subjects.

A vote of thanks to the President and the National anthem terminated the proceedings.

CUT OFF BY THE TIDE: LADY DROWNED.

Three inmates of the Seaside Convalescent home at Seaford, disregarding a warning notice, attempted to walk under the cliffs from Hope Gap to Seaford. They found themselves cut off by the tide and had to stand still while the sea rapidly came up.

One of the ladies Mrs. Baldwin of Teddington was swept out to sea by a wave and drowned. The other two managed to keep their footing until, in response to their shouts for help the coast guards came to the rescue when they were extricated from their perilous position. They had been standing in the water for two hours.

THE ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

GERMAN OFFER TO SCOTCH EMIGRANTS.

THE reduction to £3 of the steerage rate to New York by the White Star line, announced for June 9th, is not the full extent of the abatement which has been determined upon. Some of the steamers of the fleet will carry steerage passengers across for £2 15s.

The American line have issued a circular to agents intimating that the third-class rate from Liverpool to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore has been reduced to £3. Second-class rates are unaltered. The omnium line to Canada also issued a circular stating that the third-class rate has been reduced to £3. The Anchor line agents were circularised on June 10 and the £3 rate was to come into effect on June 13. The Allan line will also reduce its outwards rates to the St. Lawrence and New York.

The Hamburg-American line (says a correspondent) is making a bid for the emigrant traffic from Scotland to America, which has hitherto been carried on by the Anchor line and other lines sailing from the Clyde. The German Company has decided to take emigrants at the £2 rate but passengers must pay their own fares to Leith, from which port they will be taken by steamer to Hamburg and there join the liner for New York.

"TWO-POUNDERS". DETAINED.

620 UNDESIRABLES HELD UP AT NEW YORK.

An "Express" Special Correspondent telegraphed from New York on June 8.

I have arrived here on the steamer Potsdam as one of her "two pound" steerage passengers. A few hours before our arrival the Red Star liner Kroonland landed her 1,234 "two-pounders" at Ellis Island, the emigrant station in the harbour.

I learn that of this number the inspectors have detained 620 undesirables, who will in all probability be refused permission, under the alien laws, to land on American soil.

This development was not unexpected. When the rate war began, it was known that the ridiculously cheap rates would tempt many undesirables to take their chance of getting into the country.

The Government authorities, therefore, issued strict instructions to the immigration officials at Ellis Island that the alien laws were to be rigorously enforced.

Every immigrant rejected will have to be carried back to the port at which he shipped at the expense of the company which brought him here. This, on a total of over 600, will represent a serious loss, in addition to the loss incurred on the single passage.

TRIMMED FOR INSPECTION.

The Potsdam passengers have yet to learn their fate. They are all dressed in their best—such as that may be—in the hope of passing the inspectors. Many have saved a clean collar for the ordeal and have indulged in the rare luxury of a shave. Their anxiety lest they should be dealt with in the same way as the Kroonland's six hundred is painful to witness.

The voyage has been a very rough one. Many of the "two-pounders," have suffered very much from sea-sickness. The food was good, and there was an unlimited supply. The aliens' favourite fare was raw herrings and pickles. Jews were allowed special diet.

Eight hundred gallons of beer, at 21-2d. a glass, were consumed during the voyage.

"If British working men only knew how well they would be treated for their £2," a pasenger said "numbers would come."

The chief drawback is the proximity of the unwashed alien. Some of the aliens became intoxicated and attacked the stokers. The threat that they would be put in irons sobered them.

THE OLD CLOCK.

(BEING PART OF A LEITER FROM A GRANDMOTHER IN EXILE TO A GRANDSON IN ENGLAND.)

. . . And so you children have been to the old home and looked at the old graves, and you, Tom, mean to "stand" for the place where your grandfather—yes, he really did, dear—once worked in that big factory. Someone is sure to remember it at the hustings (have you hustings nowadays, by the bye?) and it is good to be remembered, for your grandfather was a "hand" of the old-fashioned, do-it-with-all-your-might sort. That factory, though, it used to be quite a long way out, beyond the water meadows, and now you tell me it is in the very midst of a new town of little streets. The old town, from what you say, does not seem to have changed so much and the Town Clock, stretching itself out half over the roadway, that you sketch for me, I see keeps its old place in the centre of the old market making time visible—and then time seemed of so little consequence!—all the way up or down the steep High-street. And I am wondering who owns it now, the little clock-house, up the spiral stair, that was let so cheap, partly because of the stalls below and partly, it must have been, because of the locked cupboard above. Oh! the mystery of that shut cupboard to the little maid who slept in its room! The wonder by day and the terror by night of the sounds that issued from it, the tick-tick-tick, so loud and so unceasing. Was it an ogre that was shut up there? and what had he done to deserve it? and was the old man, who came regularly once a week and went inside, his keeper? and was that his foot in the little bag and the big can that the old man carried? "I looks to 'is works" was the answer once vouchsafed to a trembling inquiry, and the gruff answer but deepened the dread and the doubt, for your great-grandmother was Calvinistic, and the looking to his "works," and as seemed probable, the finding of them deficient, was a sort of terrible suggestion of solution of the imprisonment." For all the complications of the cupboard and its works that making of it go seems to have been a much simpler and easier operation then than now! But, once accounted for, the tick-tick rapidly grew friendly and came to be a sort of comfortable accompaniment to all kinds of tunes in the busy little brain. It sang and it prophesied by turn to the lonely little maid who listened and was in truth a sober, safe and steadying confidant of her dreams. So many things that tick-tick told and foretold to her? You were there Tom, I am sure, or at any rate your father was, you are so like him. And the baby—the wonderful baby with the eyes

Too expressive to be blue,
Too lovely to be grey,

the eyes that you write me (flatterer!) are "like you remember mine"—oh, that baby that you call yours was prefigured over and over again! To be honest—I am not quite so certain about the wife—that unseen product of Girton, I must own I find it more difficult to visualise; we had no sort of provision of those things in those days. So, after all, perhaps you will say it was a stupid old clock, which didn't include her, and that I am a stupid old grandmother to tell you so much about it. . . .—K. M. in the "Westminster Gazette."

INDIAN ARMY RESERVES.

The contemplated increase in the Reserves of the Native Army is to be welcomed as a useful and inexpensive measure of efficiency. Regimental officers have always regretted that good soldiers who for private reasons have cut their names after completing three years service should be lost to the Army. The objection to a Reserve is the difficulty of training the men annually but in India, where almost all soldiers are drawn from the soil and are either landowners, husbandmen or agricultural labourers there is less difficulty in calling Reservists up for training than in any other army in the world. It is no hardship whatever for Indian Reservist to come to the regimental centre after the rabi or the kharif is gathered. The increase of the Indian Army Reserve will add some thousands to the war strength without any appreciable cost, while the pay and position of a Reservist is always rather sought after by the native soldier, especially if he has an agricultural case pending. From another point of view it is an advantage that the numbers and whereabouts of short service men who have passed through the ranks, should be known It is never desirable to drain young men to arms and then entirely lose sight of them. Should the present war between Japan and Russia leave the latter very exhausted in men and money, it may be possible to consider the reduction of the Indian forces, not by the old, unjust and wasteful means of mustering out corps only to raise them again hurriedly but by adding to the Reserve and reducing for a few years the numbers with the colours.—"Pioneer."

NO SWEARING IN JAPAN.

The Japanese—even in the Army and Navy—never swear. The fact naturally strikes the Yankee as peculiar, and the following is from a recent issue of an American paper:

Does the hammer never fall upon a thumb
In Japan?
Do insistent bill collectors never come
In Japan?
When they think they've got downstairs
And the bottom's far away,
If the Jap man never swears,
O, I wonder what they say
In Japan?
Do the people never chance to step on tacks
In Japan?
Do they never get their fingers caught in cracks
In Japan?
When they don new clothes and find
At the office, far away
That they've left their keys behind,
Oh, I wonder what they say
In Japan?

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Apprehensions are beginning to be felt in America about the St. Louis Exhibition. It is (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) too early to predict a failure, but ominous stories are afloat concerning the attendances and small receipts. The Government has lent nearly a million sterling towards the exposition and fear is entertained lest a Government Receiver should be appointed to run the business and secure reimbursement.

The London Symphony Orchestra, which made its first appearance in public on Thursday, consists of ninety-nine performers, of whom forty-two have lately seceded from the Queen's Hall Orchestra, thirty-six were at one time associated with the same organisation, and twenty-one have been gathered from other sources.

The latest of the American divorce jokes represents a lady standing at the door of her drawing-room receiving guests at an evening party. A gentleman approaches. "Ah," she says, "I am so glad to see you. We have not met since we were divorced!" "And how are the children?" he inquires. "Which were ours? I really forgat," is the answer.

A curiosity of fish life has been on exhibition at the Victoria Park, Handsworth. It consisted of a perch, weighing about 1 1-4lb., having tightly jammed in its throat the head and part of the body of a 1-2lb., roach. The head of the latter was too big for the perch's throat, and the result was that both fish were suffocated. So tightly are they locked together that a strong pull cannot separate them.

M. Saint-Saens, who is now over in London for the rehearsal of his opera "Helene" at Covent Garden, is the subject of a story in "Gil Blass." It is stated that during a former visit to London he went with some friends to a suburban concert hall, and as the pianist was a very poor player, M. Saint-Saens took his place during an interval, and improvised so marvellously that the audience insisted on his accompanying the remaining songs. At the close of the concert the manager approached Mr. Saint-Saens, and offered to pay him 5s. a night if he would accept an engagement.

A Russian named Vladoffovitchskioffsky,
While living in Sigonosivishnygoffinosky,
Perhaps for his sins,
Was presented with twins.
He named them Carlinskyvitchokoff and Freddyvitchnyoffsky.

In society the woman who refuses to be fifty cuts no very dignified figure. There are, says the "County Gentleman," now many women of fifty who neither look nor are middle-aged but there are also unfortunately many others who would be middle-aged if they only would allow it. There is no more charming sight than an acknowledged middle-aged woman sure of herself, suitably dressed, free from the vanity of youth and still worse from the vanity of departing youth, full of agreeable talk, and yet a most sympathetic listener. What man would ever, thinking of this attractive figure, wish to go down to dinner with any one under fifty?

The custom of sea-bathing is so natural and universal in the British islands that it is popularly supposed that the public has a general legal right to go upon and frequent the seashore for the purpose of bathing. Such a supposition, says "Country Life" is erroneous. The common law rights of the public over the seashore are well known and established by law and the right of access thereto for the purpose of bathing is not one of them. This was determined so long ago as the year 1821 in the well-known case of Blundell v. Catterall.

One remarkable effect of Mr. Travis's victory in the Amateur Golf Championship was an extraordinary run on the Schenectady putter, the mallet-headed club with which the American made such superb putts. Over 1500 of these putters were sold.

Dancing-masters have been holding a congress in Berlin. A claim was put forward by one of the delegates an Englishman for greater credit than is generally accorded dancing-masters for the important part they fulfil in the matrimonial arrangements of society. As often as not, it was contended (says the "Lady's Pictorial") a brilliant marriage is directly due not only to an introduction at a dance, but to the fact that the partners find their steps in such perfect agreement that the delight of dancing with each other creates the desire to step together through life.

It is not generally known that that very modern development, programme music was anticipated by Bach. At a piano recital in London last week that composer's Capriccio entitled, The Departure, was given. It consists of six short movements, an Adagio headed His friends coaxingly try to persuade him from his journey an Andante. A picture of the various events which might happen to him in strange lands: Adagio Assai. A general lament of his friends Andante con-moto. His friends, seeing there was no alternative assemble to take leave; Poco Allegro. The Postillion's horn melody; and finale consisting of a fuga based on the postillion's call.

The "Musical Times" tells an amusing story of the composer Dvorak's first visit to England. He and his friend Kaan, neither of whom knew a word of English, used to get up early and stroll about London together. One fine morning, however, they lost their way. "I feel hungry," said Kaan, as they passed a big place in the windows of which breakfast tables were appetisingly exposed to view. "This must be a cafe, let us go in." They did and after they had hung up their hats they ordered breakfast. The waiters could not understand German and after sometime it was explained to the intruders that the building was not a cafe but a club, and that therefore their wants could not be supplied. Kaan said afterwards: I have been in Paris, Berlin and Vienna and had never before seen so magnificent a cafe as that. No wonder; they had ordered their breakfast at the Athenæum!

What would happen if you swallow a piece of radium! Such was the question (says a writer in the "Birmingham Despatch") put to me by a young lady recently. It appeared that there was a valid reason for the question, as a boy of her acquaintance was narrowly prevented from swallowing a piece of the precious substance. A lecture was being given in a small town upon the all-popular subject upon which Sir Oliver Lodge discourses so interestingly, and the lecturer caused a specimen to be handed round. The radium was enclosed in a small box fitted with a powerful magnifying lens in the lid.

It was a lantern lecture, and the room was in darkness. The boy had been the recipient of sundry chocolate chunks, which his female friends had handed to him at intervals. Then the small square containing the radium was passed to him, and in the gloom he imagined that another piece of chocolate had come his way, and into his mouth it went. A shriek from a female of the party, and an agonised appeal for him to take it out of his mouth startled the whole audience. Luckily, he had not swallowed it but the lecturer's radium had had a very narrow escape. What would have been the result had it disappeared down his throat?

The charter of Simon de Montfort, expelling Jews from Leicester, which had been missing for a long time, has just come into the possession of the Leicester Corporation. The principal clause in the charter runs thus—"Know all of you that I have granted for the health of my soul and the souls of all my ancestors and successors, and by my present charter have confirmed from me and my race for ever to my burgesses of Leicester and their heirs that no Jew or Jewess in my time or in the time of all my race to the end of the world shall dwell or stay or have any residence within the liberty of the town of Leicester." Leicester has thought better of the Jews than Simon de Montfort. Within recent years, a Jew, Sir Israel Hart, has been four times mayor of the town, and his knighthood was the reward of his services to Leicester.

The Bishop of Worcester, writing in the diocesan magazine upon floral decorations in churches, makes the following suggestions:—Flowers should be used only on festivals; they should never be allowed to remain after they are withered; they should be voluntary offerings; there is no ecclesiastical reason why they should be put in brazen jars or tortured into unnatural shapes; there should not be too many of them, leaves or flowers; should not be allowed to intrude themselves upon or near the ledge of the pulpit so as to interfere with the preacher's hands or books, or to hinder the proper use of the font.

THE true reasons for the reduction in the price of the "Times" are known at last. According to the "Novoe Vremya," the Russophobe policy of the "Times" has disgusted the English public to such an extent that they ceased to take in the paper in question which now has to have recourse to reduction in price, accompanied by "Vulgar fad-vertisements," in order to keep up its dwindling circulation!

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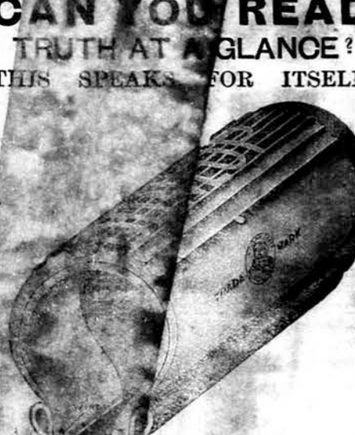

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Oxford University is to confer its honorary degree, in letters, on Mr. W. D. Howells, the American novelist, who is at present in England. The visit shall we call back to American memory a humour which is likely to be appreciated by his fellow-men as well as himself.

A coming book by Mr. Hallam Murray will be interesting, if for no account of his delicate gifts as an artist, are because of his association with the publishing world. It is subject is the path, so rich in associations and history, which leads from England through Prance to Florence. The book will appear in the autumn with a text by Mr. J. W. Nevinson and Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, companions of the artist on his art pilgrimage.

The Century Club of New York—a literary centre known to many visiting Englishmen—has paid a happy tribute to the memory of a late member, Mr. Clarence King, who was geologist, savant and man of letters. His friends and associates belonging to the club have composed a volume of memoirs, and it is issued here through Messrs. Putnam. Mr. John Hay, Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. E. C. Stedman are among the "reporters" who contribute papers to the book.

A volume which Mr. Dent is getting ready for the autumn is sure to attract attention if only for its subject. It is an essay on the pathology and hygiene of occupations and is entitled "The Maladies of Labour." The author is an Italian doctor of science, who is well acquainted with English and the language Dr. Yuio Giglioli, of Florence. His book is a remarkable study of the ills of the flesh which are especially associated with modern industrialism. To take a single example, he discusses the cardiac troubles—"coeur du travail"—which follow muscular strain.

Canon Ainger's "Letters of Charles Lamb," will in the new Eversley edition reach a definitive form. He added notable Lamb correspondence to an edition de luxe of the work which appeared three years ago. That material will now be incorporated in the Eversley edition with more that has come to light. An important group of letters addressed by Lamb to his friend Hickman will be published for the first time. It was a satisfaction to Canon Ainger that he was able thus to complete his task as an editor of Charles Lamb.

The American, Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel which the Macmillans are about to publish is one of a series. This series like so many American novels, has to do with the history of the Great Republic. The first of the novels, Richard Carvel, was a story of the War of Independence. Another volume, The Crisis, finds its interest in the Civil War while the present story called The Crossing deals with the acquisition a century ago of the St. Louis Exhibition region of Louisiana by the United State. The fourth novel has still to be written.

Dr. Holland Rose, whose Life of Napoleon Bonaparte has won a recognised position, has a new book appearing with Messrs. Bell. He collects into it the essays and articles which he has written on the period 1793 to 1820. There are three essays which have not appeared before, one being on The Idealist Revolt against Napoleon; another on Pitt's Plans for the Settlement of Europe, and the third on Egypt during the First British Occupation. Several hitherto unpublished documents, including a new letter of Nelson's, are given in an appendix.

A volume on the art of Mr. G. W. Joy, which Messrs. Cassell have had in preparation for some time, will appear at once. They remark of it:—"The one man show has become a recognised institution in the artistic world, and the Bond-street Galleries testify to its interest and popularity. This volume serves the same purpose in respect to the work of a busy and successful artistic life, which is, happily, still in full vigour and activity. There are many stories of the old-time art world of Paris, for Mr. Joy was a pupil of Jalabert, and stories also of the Royal Academy Schools when Leighton and Millais were among the 'visitors.'"

Several letters have been written on the subject of American books and English reviewers. As Mr. G. H. Putnam points out in a good personal letter the real question, his firm feels, was the treatment of a particular book—Mr. Dawson's new Arnold. It had been slightingly alluded to as an American production, and in this as in remarks—the English author of the book the friends of Mr. Arnold whose assistance he had secured in the preparation of his book and the publishers had a like legitimate ground for annoyance. The matter is of the position of the American book in this country arises indirectly but has attracted much attention.

Thus among the later letters which we have received there is one from Mr. W. Gay of the well known publishing house Messrs. Gay and Bird. He notes that twenty years ago, when American books were imported while now the number is enormous and he adds—This must prove that the prejudice which has been at times very strong is dying. Mr. Gay draws a clear distinction between the dumped American book and the welcome American book:—The readers have probably been hit a few times, and are now extra careful; Thanks, no; it's American being an answer often received by the town and country traveller. Unfortunately, many good works which the English publishers purchase on their merits are therefore found wanting in the book shop.

Dr. Percy Warner is the author of a new volume on Carlyle which Messrs. announce to publish. Mr. Walter Raymond has written a book which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are to publish, under the title The Shop. Illustrations by Mr. Cecil Aldin. The book is an artist-traveller and author will appear with Messrs. Putnam. Messrs. Methuen will add The Adventures of Johnny Newcome to their Illustrated Books Library. It has fifteen coloured plates.

The sad death of Mr. W. T. Arnold, at the age of fifty-one is a great loss to literature as well as to many disablements by the painful illness from which he had suffered for the past three years. The anxious and exhaustive research work of the last years of his life, of the duchess of Devonshire, in the campaign against Lord Rosebery, had its mental power was to the last unimpaired, nor his interest in the world. One is sorry to think that the unfortunate circumstances compelled him to devote to journalism work, which might have been literature. The influence he exerted as the Manchester Guardian" was no doubt a natural use of his talents. A few books more or less, what are they, unless indeed the writer is one of that shining but most rare company endowed with a unique gift of beauty, or inspired with an unknown and unrevealed saving message to mankind.

Grandson of Dr. Arnold, nephew of Matthew Arnold, brother of Mrs. Humphry Ward, he is an instance to remind us how the most splendid hereditary transmission does not always bring with it lesser degree, the kind of strength which makes the most perfect, perhaps the ideal. But these fine natures never seem to get full scope. Not even the growing marriages of poets to need a poet's eyes is one of the difficulties in the way of literature. Not infrequently there is a great deal of writing in one generation such as, for example, the Brontës, the Rossettis, sometimes it seems as if nature skips a generation. Matthew Arnold's father complained that for the first half of his life he was his father's son, and the last half his own father. Time after all was peace with honour.

Taine was responsible for the dictum that genius was a product like vitriol or sugar; but in reply to Sainte-Beuve's criticisms he formally disclaimed all intention of reducing the individual, of demonstrating that a Shakspeare or a Swift must appear at such a time in such a place. This reply will be found in the second volume of the Life and Letters of Taine, translated by Mrs. Durnford and just issued by Messrs. Constable. It is nearly two years since one had the pleasure of drawing the reader's attention to Volume I., remarks of the same date. Taine's autobiography we had but a record of childhood and youth so exclusively intellectual and literary. Readers who enjoy this kind of writing are in glory for among ourselves, two more examples autobiography has been followed by Professor Campbell Fraser's much more attractive Biographia Philosophica, which I recommended to my readers a week or two ago; and now by the Autobiography of Dr Alexander Bain (Longmans).

A letter received from Johannesburg by the current mail gives a pathetic picture of Lord Milner. It declares that since his return from England he has aged considerably. The stress of the last few months has, in fact, told upon him more than did all the anxieties of the war time. His shoulders are bent, his hair silvered, and his general appearance careworn. He has been brought by his friends to relax the strain which he persistently places upon himself, but this he refuses to do.

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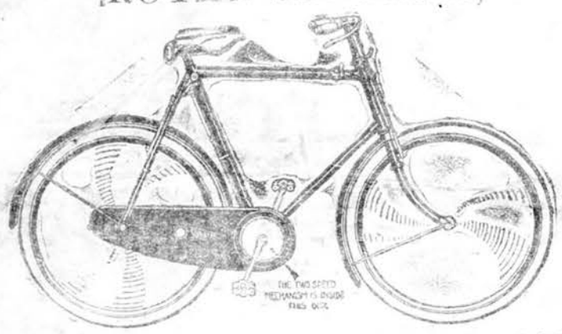

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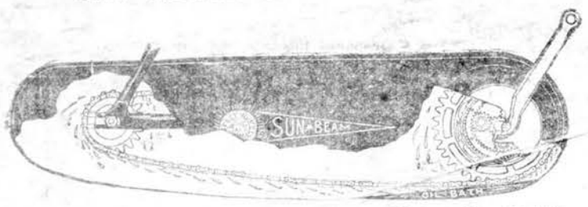

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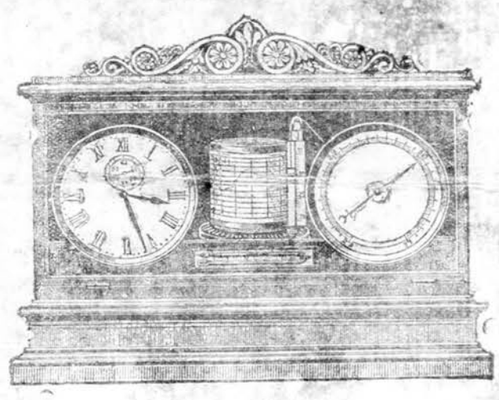

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